Survey of Canadian Trust and Loan Companies (pages 11 to 15)

THE FINANCIAL POST

The Canadian Newspaper for Businessmen and Investors

Largest Circulation of All Canadian Financial Papers

Be Sure to Read

Suggestion Box Pay-off . . 7
"In Your Opinion" 3
Victory Gardening Boom 20
How Taxes Hit Mining . . 18

Vol. XXXVII Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations PUBLICATION OFFICE: TORONTO, APRIL 10, 1943 10c a Copy; $5.00 a Year No. 15

The Nation's Business

Labor Union Abuses Countered in U. S.

Latest and most tangible evidence of rising impatience with abuse of power by labor organizers and with legislation which fosters and defends such abuse is the labor union control law just enacted in Kansas.

Labor "has now come of age and it is my concept that it is now strong enough to accept equal responsibilities with management," said the state governor in signing the bill.

This bill requires licensing of labor agents, financial reports by unions, reports of fees, dues and assessments of members, reports of salaries paid union officials. It prohibits sit-down strikes and jurisdictional disputes.

A move for similar laws tending to correct the legislative disequilibrium as between employer and employee created by federal law like the Wagner Act is reported to be on foot in other states.

Mike Monroney from Oklahoma has introduced into the U. S. Congress a similar bill aimed, as he puts it, at "the men who work the workers."

The high morale, good co-operation and mutual advantage of workers and managers both must surely be the aim of any wise labor legislation.

Let Canada learn now from American experience, rather than stumble along a decade behind repeating the same blunders, inviting the same excesses.

• • •

WISE WORDS ON WARTIME STRIKES

Mr. Justice C. P. McTague, speaking before the Canadian Club in Montreal this week, discussed a matter of the gravest concern to every Canadian, namely, illegal strikes. He defined illegal strikes as those based upon expediency and organizational advantage, and where there is provision in the law for the peaceful solution of the difficulty. He went even further by saying that such labor troubles can no longer be regarded as "isolated events," and that "if they take place they must be stamped out with the same ruthlessness with which they are promoted."

Very important was the challenge he put to government and the revelation of his own views on labor policy.

"The wise union leader who has been adhering to a no-strike policy must receive support and not discouragement. Neither he nor his union can survive in a world where illegal action is rewarded with concessions. . . . It must be recognized by government that these outbreaks cannot continue to be regarded as isolated events. They are not isolated; they cannot be kept isolated. . . . Illegal strikes based upon expediency and organizational advantage in time of war, where there is provision in the law for solution of the difficulty, must be prevented . . . If they take place, they must be stamped out with the same ruthlessness with which they are promoted. I make that statement with confidence that it carries the support of decent industry, decent public opinion, and above all, decent labor!"

Identified neither with industry nor with labor, Mr. Justice McTague had warning for both. To industry he said: "Labor must choose its own agents. The day of paternalism is long dead." To labor he said: "Seek your ends through law, for a wartime strike is mutiny."

The McTague statement is an outstanding challenge both for the war and for the peace.

• • •

DON'T WASTE THIS EXPERIENCE

Last week The Financial Post editorially urged on Ottawa the importance of establishing now some firm policy with respect to the big and important subject of commercial air line operation, both for the present and for the postwar. Two days later Mr. Mackenzie King came forth with a statement of policy on this matter.

Here, in brief, are the outlines of that policy in Mr. King's words:

"The government intends to press vigorously for a place in international air transportation consistent with Canada's geographical position and progress in aviation. All concessions and privileges granted to other countries as part of the war effort will be terminated at the end of the war or almost immediately thereafter.

"Trans-Canada will continue to be the instrument of the government in maintaining all transcontinental air transport services and in operating services across international boundary lines and outside Canada. . . . The development of supplementary routes will continue to be left to private enterprise, unless considerations of public interest indicate that certain of these routes should be designated by the government as routes to be operated by T.C.A."

This means that other Canadian operators may be allowed to develop lines inside Canada, but that they may find lines taken away from them and given to T.C.A. any time the government decides to do so. This has already happened with the Yukon southern route of Canadian Pacific Air Lines which was taken away by T.C.A.

Mr. King also entirely eliminates from the transocean flying business the Canadian Pacific Air Lines, young but already lusty infant of C.P.R.

WHY ALL EGGS IN ONE BASKET?

Some way of making use of the experience of this great Canadian enterprise, the "world's greatest travel system" with a long and outstanding record in railway, steamship and hotel operation must be found. T.C.A. should obviously be the main "instrument of the government," but why should all Canada's eggs be put into one basket?

C.P.R. has carried the name of Canada to every part of the world; its railway pioneering is inseparably linked with the development of this country. Its steamships have been known in every great port.

A large portion of that great fleet of liners, all put into government service at the outbreak of war, is now lost through enemy action. If this company is barred from international air traffic, it may lose for Canada much of that business before it can replace its ships or, perhaps, because profitable transocean travel may be largely by air.

Canadian Pacific Air Lines did the pioneering and organizational work for the Atlantic Ferry Bomber Service. It is now performing a major war operation in training large numbers of navigators for the Air Training Plan. It has unified and integrated a dozen separate air lines which have done the job of putting Canada on the commercial aviation map and have pushed back our northern frontiers.

To compete successfully in the international air transport picture, Canada needs vast resources, great skill, long experience. The Dominion can't afford to throw away the help that Canadian Pacific Air Lines and its parent company are in a position to give.

May Double Implement Production

Farm Machinery Increase Planned to Help Offset Labor Shortage

Prospects are that quotas set for production of farm implements for the 1944 season will be substantially higher than those for this year, The Financial Post learns.

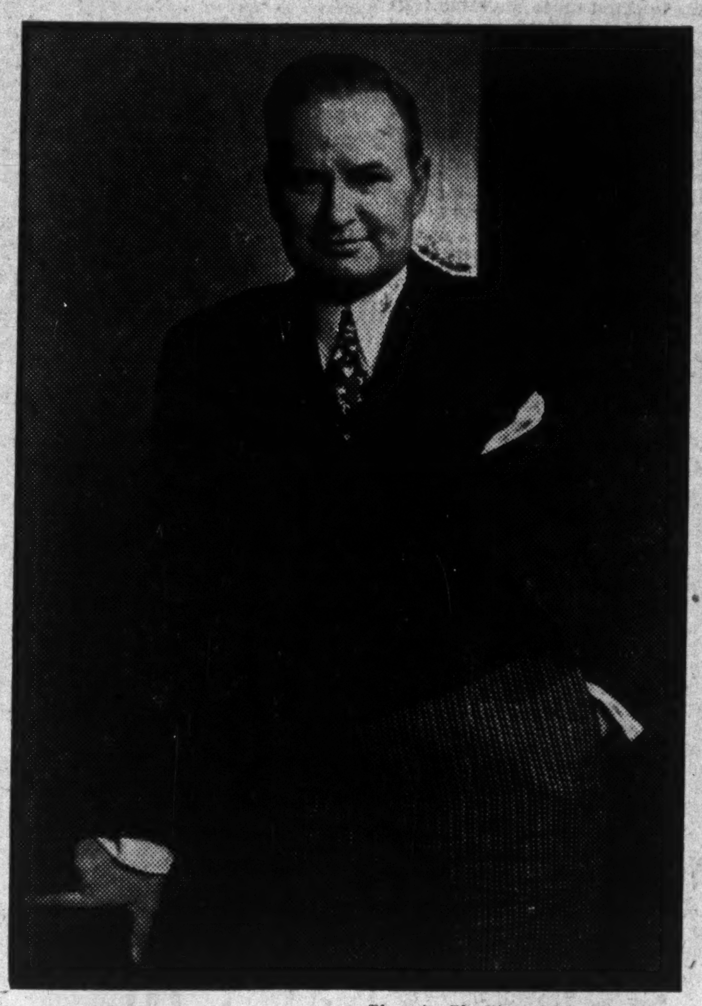
It is suggested that 1944's programme may call for allocation of 80% or more of the tonnage of materials actually used in 1940. This would compare with an original limit of 25% established for 1943 which has since been revised upward to 35%, but would be somewhat under the 1942 production.

Canada's farm implement administrator, H. H. Bloom, is studying 1944 requirements and preparing a schedule to tie in with the Controlled Materials Plan of priorities. This new programme will have to go into effect Oct. 1, 1943.

Preliminary studies have convinced Mr. Bloom that additional farm equipment will have to be provided if the targets for production of foods are to be reached next year. Labor shortages are serious and more machines will be needed. Even with the increase to 35% permitted in tonnages of materials to be used for the 1943 season, it is admitted that shortages will develop which may contribute to the difficulties in handling the crops which farmers in this country and the United States are being urged to grow.

The United States has released tentative figures of the programme of farm implement production that is to be recommended for that country. This indicates a substantial upward move and Canada is expected to follow closely.

Chief Labor Jurist



—Photo for The Financial Post by Karsh.

First major decision of the National War Labor Board has been given on the steel wage dispute, one of the gravest wartime issues to confront this Dominion on the home front. Chairman of that body is Mr. Justice Charles P. McTague, tall, straightforward, greying 53-year-old jurist from the Ontario Court of Appeals. Much of Canada's industrial war effort may depend on the work of the McTague board. His Montreal address terming wartime strikes "mutiny" made nation-wide headlines this week. Justice McTague has had extensive legal experience both at the bar and on the bench. In 1940 he was appointed chairman of the War Contracts Depreciation Board, set up to handle accelerated depreciation claims of war contracts.

Elson from Washington

'Unitas' Better Than 'Bancor'?

Says Canada on "Inside" of World Currency Negotiations

By ROBERT T. ELSON

WASHINGTON.—Canada's Deputy Minister of Finance, Dr. W. C. Clark, has been exploring Canada's relations to U. S. proposals for stabilizing United Nations money. He talked these over with U. S. officials here this week.

But Canadian observers have been "on the inside" of both British and American planning for stabilizing currency in respect to postwar trade.

Canada was represented by a delegate at inter-Allied discussions in London, out of which grew British proposals, while the text of U. S. plans for currency stabilization has been in Ottawa for more than a month. Canada has a vital interest in both schemes.

As fifth trading nation in the world, Canada has a stake in the British proposals in which trade, not gold, would be the dominating factor. But as prime producer of gold, Canada has also an important interest in the American proposals, which set up gold as the "measuring stick" for future international transactions.

British and American proposals are complex but their differences can be summed up simply.

The United States proposes to set up an International Stabilization Fund whose assets will not be less than $5 billions, which would be subscribed by the participating members through contributions in gold, currency and government securities.

Accounts of the fund will be kept in a new international monetary unit called "unitas," equal in value to $10. Deposits of gold, for instance, would be credited in "unitas" which would be transferred between member countries.

The Americans conceive this fund as having the right to fix the rates at which it will buy and sell member currencies. Changes in exchange rates would be made only with approval of the fund, thus ending competitive depreciation of currency.

The fund itself would be managed by a board of directors in which each country would have voting power related to its original subscription but no country could have more than 25% of total votes.

Presumably the United States might have veto power on many important issues because of its heavy initial contribution which would certainly equal the maximum 25%.

But the United Kingdom, allied with other members of the British Commonwealth or smaller countries in Europe, could also exercise the veto power.

On the other hand, the British plan, which sets up the International unit of exchange known as "bancor," creates a World Clearing Union without fixed assets.

Exchange quotas are set in relation to world trade with the proposal that the foreign trade averages of three years prior to 1938 be used as the yardstick for participation. "Bancor" is the unit by which trade volume is related to gold but it is not as inflexible as is the American plan which is based upon certain

(Continued on page 2, col. 2)

Expect Canadian Meat Ration To Release Beef For U. K.

Report Cut of 20% in Domestic Consumption Will Help Offset Decline in Shipments of Meat From U. S. to Great Britain

By KENNETH R. WILSON

OTTAWA.—Canada is expected shortly to enter into a contract to ship beef to Great Britain.

Out of recent discussions and the disappointing slump in U. S. shipments it has been decided to send Canadian beef direct to Britain in preference to exporting cattle across the border to U. S. Britain has two special needs: boneless low-grade product used for manufacturing and also specially-packed and prepared meat similar to what is now shipped from Argentine.

Cut Consumption 20%

So far as meat rationing in Canada is concerned, it is estimated that approximately five or six million pounds can be saved by reducing overall domestic consumption from 2.5 to 2 pounds per capita. The plan that is being worked out is not (contrary to general belief) a complicated point or value system comparable to that in force in the United States.

The basic aim of the Canadian plan is to let each Canadian have 2 pounds of meat a week and allow very considerable freedom as to how that purchase is distributed. The introduction of gradings is simply for the purpose of preventing discrimination as between meat that is boneless and meat that has a small or large percentage of bone.

In other words, there is no intention under the proposed Canadian plan to use the point system to discriminate as between beef, pork, lamb, etc. The expectation in regard to pork products is that when the new slaughtering control system gets into action it will be possible to siphon off without too great difficulty all the pork required to meet the U.K. contract. Only the remainder will (it is hoped) find its way into domestic consumption in Canada. All the lamb that can be produced will go into domestic consumption and Canada will export to U. K. all the beef it can produce over and above the 2 lb. per capita limit. If the "target" proves too high it is probable that chicken, offal, etc., will later be included in the 2 lb. ration.

It is freely admitted here that at present we are falling short of our bacon contract requirement to U. K. —not because of a shortage of pork but because the pork is simply not coming into regular channels. Once the slaughter control system now being set up in connection with overall rationing begins to function properly it is thought that this problem will be largely solved.

At present Canada is committed to send U. K. about 13 million pounds of pork a week. It isn't being admitted how far we are short of that programme but it is understood that a new arrangement has been worked out with U. K. which will guarantee to that country the equivalent of 12 million pounds a week from the first of the year through to September. After that we will undertake to increase our shipments to 14.5 million pounds a week. This would bring total Canadian shipments for 1943 close to the 675 million pound mark.

Agriculture vs. W.P.T.B.

It is assumed that such shipments and the details of export will be under the direct responsibility of the Department of Agriculture.

This is somewhat controversial matter because when Hon. J. L. Ilsley announced in February a new clarification of responsibility as between W.P.T.B. and the Department of Agriculture, he neglected to mention that one important area of controversy — export of cattle and beef had not been resolved.

It was made clear in the Ilsley statement that the "export of such foods as are made available under contract to the United Nations (wheat excepted)" would be supervised by the Department of Agriculture. This still left hanging in the air the question of cattle and beef exports to the United States which were not under contract and which had been under supervision of the Wartime Food Corporation—a creature of the Department of Finance and the W.P.T.B.

This problem is still unsettled, The Post is informed, but may now become largely academic as attention shifts from cattle exports to the U. S., to beef shipments (under contract) to the United Kingdom.

Valentine Cut Reveals Need For Planning

Ottawa Perturbed Over Lack of Reconversion Blueprint

By STAFF WRITER

OTTAWA.—Statement by Hon. C. D. Howe that the layoff of some 1,100 men in the Angus shops was made without full arrangement to shift them immediately to other jobs is taken here as underlining need for a policy of progressive conversion of war plants faced with loss or cancellation of present orders for army equipment.

The Angus shops had been making the Valentine tank, now outmoded on all but the Russian front. Orders for this tank have now been withdrawn. According to Mr. Howe, an early estimate by the management was that "all the present employees would be required" in connection with the escort shipbuilding programme.

It is now found that this estimate was overoptimistic and that 485 men will be laid off between April 1 and April 15 and another 620 men between April 15 and April 30.

Mr. Howe said arrangements were being made by National Selective Service to transfer these men "to other employment where they are urgently required." How quickly or how effectively that will be done remains to be seen. In other cases where men have been laid off, there has been delay in finding new employment or else a drift of unemployed into non-essential industry.

Canada faces a critical stage in her war effort where there is a nationwide shortage of men on the farm and an oversupply in cities where some war production is slowing down.

What has not yet been recognized officially, is the need for a much more effective and deliberate manpower programme.

For example: with spring planting already at hand, every able-bodied

(Continued on page 2, col. 5)

Labor Appeasement Boomerang

See Rulings Inviting Further Illegal Strikes

By KENNETH R. WILSON

OTTAWA.—Troubled because of the appeasement policy used in "settlement" of the Montreal tramcar strike, the government is looking with uneasy eyes to the great centres of Canadian steel production where 20,000 or more men are brooding over the McTague steel judgment.

Before Prime Minister King capitulated to striking steelworkers last January, 60,000 tons of steel production had been lost. What is feared here is that if steelmen again strike in protest against the interpretation of the King proposals by Mr. Justice McTague and his colleagues, there may be a countrywide upheaval, rather than simply a walkout at Sydney and Algoma.

Actually, the McTague judgment (first major decision of the newly constituted industrial wages court) has given the steelmen much less than they had expected. To that extent it implies strengthening the wage stabilization programme which was in grave jeopardy.

On the other hand, recent events at Montreal imply that the quick and certain way for labor agitators to get their way is to strike. The Goldenberg capitulation handed overnight a concession which the strikers might never have gained had they been law-abiding and stuck to their jobs.

Two most important features of the McTague judgment are the refusal to designate Dosco and Algoma "national employers" and the revision of what had been accepted as a virtual 55-cent "base" wage under the terms of the final "memorandum of agreement.'

In respect of nationalization, the government in its final memorandum to the strikers last January said it would be prepared "to recommend" that the two steel plants concerned be designated "national employers."

The McTague judgment turns back this recommendation on the grounds that the end result which had been intended in the government's memorandum has now been achieved.

Another highly important finding is in respect of the government's earlier undertaking to pay the steelworkers "a guaranteed minimum earning rate of 55 cents."

This part of the "understanding" had been widely interpreted as creating at both plants a new base wage "floor" at that level.

However, the new judgment, while agreeing that the minimum rate of earnings at each of these plants shall not go below 55 cents irrespective of what happens to the cost of living bonus, does not agree that the base wage rate is now 55 cents. It adjudicates the base wages rate at 50 cents per hour in both plants and recommends that a cost of living bonus of 9 cents per hour be paid on top of that.

B. C. to Follow Thrift Policy

Premier Hart Set Against Using Surpluses for State Industry

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER. — Premier John Hart, who in the many years of service as finance minister in British Columbia has learned the value of a dollar, doesn't think that this is the time for large capital expenditures from the public purse unless absolutely necessary.

For that reason Mr. Hart has turned a deaf ear to those who would have the provincial government dip into the treasury for several millions to buy out the British Columbia Electric Railway and several more millions to finance a fully integrated steel industry.

Not Going Into Business

In an informal discussion of some of the province's major economic problems Premier Hart announced that while the government will have a substantial surplus—possibly $5 million— at the end of the fiscal year, this will be turned over to a reserve account to meet the needs of a rainy day. It certainly will not be invested in state industry.

Mr. Hart recalls the effect of past depressions on provincial finances. His career in the government goes back to the last great war during which the government had the Pacific Great Eastern Railway dumped on its lap by bankrupt contractors. And he vividly recalls the condition of provincial finances when he took the helm in 1933 following the defeat of the Tolmie government — a political debacle hastened by the depression.

Throughout his career Mr. Hart has zealously stood by his guns as champion of sound money and opponent of debt repudiation. The result has been a gradual improvement in British Columbia's credit. Today Mr. Hart feels entitled to boast a little about the condition of the province's treasury. For the first time in years British Columbia owes practically nothing to the banks and its only indebtedness lies in loans that are being promptly met at maturity.

This does not mean that Mr. Hart is against the general policy of encouraging industry. Even though the province has been deprived of the income tax and therefore has lost the chance of recouping its money through taxation in the immediate future, the premier agreed to leave the $200,000 bonus offer for production of steel; but beyond that the government will not go, even though it will give all possible encouragement, short of cash, to anyone who wishes to build a steel mill on the coast.

Nor is Premier Hart against public control of public utilities in principle. Actually he favors it, and he believes that more than 80% of the people of British Columbia favor it too. He has already gone on record as being ready to assist the cities of Vancouver and Victoria should they desire to take over the assets of the B.C. Electric Railway, but he is not prepared to run the company as a provincial government enterprise.

Silent Partner

However, he does feel that in the future the government should have a closer control over waterpower, and in any future development along that line the government may serve as a silent partner. In this respect the province's rehabilitation council recently recommended a course similar to that of Ontario Hydro Commission and as a starter in this direction the province is making a survey of rural electrification projects which the government will assist financially where necessary.

One thing the government will not tolerate is the tying up of large water power sites by private interests for an indefinite period. In future, applicants for such rights will have to give some sort of guarantee that they really mean business.

Looking back over the brief career of the Liberal-Conservative coalition, Premier Hart points out that the government has already made substantial progress in achieving its objectives. First, it improved its security benefits by increasing the pensions for mothers, old people and so on. Secondly, it made the lot of the lower-paid government employees better. Thirdly, it embarked on a progressive labor policy which resulted in amendments during the recent session of the Legislature to the Workmen's Compensation Act and the Industrial Disputes Conciliation and Arbitration Acts. The result was to increase compensation and to extend collective bargaining. Incidentally, the coalition thus cut the ground from under the opposition C.C.F., which had been fighting for greater benefits to labor.

Although he is in favor of encouraging Coast industry and is a supporter of public ownership in principle, British Columbia's premier states that the province's surplus will not go to building a steel mill or buying the B. C. Electric Railway. Schooled in the problems depressions can bring, the B. C. premier believes current windfalls should be set aside for less prosperous periods.

Chart by The Financial Post

For many months stocks went down while indexes of business activity rose. But, since the middle of 1942, stocks have been rising faster than business activity. It is significant that stocks started to gain in relation to business when war news was generally unfavorable and some time prior to such developments as the defeat of Rommel in North Africa, the Russian offensive of last winter and the Japanese defeats in the south Pacific

MEN'S SHOP

FINE APPAREL FOR MEN

Built for Service!

"Duration-minded" is a phrase much in use these days. Used in connection with buying, it means that a person chooses things which promise the greatest long-life potentialities. With clothes, of course, this is an important factor — and that is why more men are paying especial attention to the quality of the clothes they buy. The Men's Shop fits easily into this situation, for, as always, its policy is to handle nothing but the finer suitings — rugged fabrics from some of the world's most famous mills. Men's Shop clothes, expertly cut, should go with you all the way.

MEN'S SHOP
Civil and Military Outfitters

EATON'S - COLLEGE STREET

The War and Business . . . .

Battle Bowlers

The new spring of 1943 style tin hats for the Canadian army will be made in Canada, at Windsor. Contrary to appearances, the added protection for neck and face will not involve much change in weight, if any. Like the old dishpan models, the new lids are to be made of magnesium steel. Full specifications have not been released, but it can be taken for granted that the new helmets will have to stand up to the same tests as the old, one of which involved the ability to deflect a 45-caliber revolver bullet at extremely close range.

There is no present intention to scrap the old style helmets. What will happen according to present plans is that the new headgear will be issued first to men of overseas units, who will pass their old helmets back to the Reserve Army, the ARP and so forth, may ship them to overseas allies. Incidentally, the big production problem on helmets is getting the head pads, chin straps and other fittings—not stamping the metal helmet itself.

* * *

Trees Pierce Ceiling

Certain farmers don't like the maximum prices decreed for maple syrup by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. They figure they ought to be getting a good deal more, what with long demand and short supply. One man in Ontario figured he knew a way to beat the ceiling. According to reports, he found consumers who were willing to pay $1 apiece more for small maple saplings than the top price a producer is allowed to charge for a gallon of syrup. With each sapling, a gallon of syrup was tossed in as a bonus. Authorities are investigating.

* * *

Week-end Fares Fade

Transport Controller T. C. Lockwood expects week-end rail travel by civilians will be decreased by the order prohibiting special fares except in the case of members of the armed forces. It eliminates the old week-end fare, which was about one third cheaper than regular fare. Here are some samples of how this will affect the cost of week-end travel:

Single Return Coach Fare	Week End	Regular
Montreal to Toronto	$14.40	$20.70
Toronto to Bala	4.95	7.10
Windsor to Toronto	9.70	13.95
Kingston to Toronto	6.95	10.00
Niagara Falls to Toronto	3.60	5.15
Toronto to Parry Sound	6.45	9.25
Toronto to London	4.95	7.10
Ottawa to Toronto	10.65	15.30
Ottawa to Montreal	4.85	6.95
Montreal to Quebec	7.10	10.65
Winnipeg to Kenora (Lake of the Woods)	5.80	8.15

* * *

Long Arm of W.P.T.B.

The list of persons convicted of breaking wartime regulations in the last week includes four taxi drivers who were fined $25 each for driving passengers more than 15 miles; a tailor, fined $100 for putting patch pockets on a woman's sport coat; a householder with too much butter, who was fined $10.

* * *

Overcoat Suspenders

Your postwar winter overcoat is likely to have suspenders built into it, just like the suspenders that hold your trousers up. Scientific investigations by experts who have designed flying suits for the R.C.A.F. have indicated that the suspender principle results in the weight being placed on the strongest part of the shoulder, makes a heavy garment feel lighter. Clothing manufacturers, looking into the development, say there is no reason it shouldn't be used to make the overcoat of the future more comfortable.

* * *

Youth at the Prow

"A good, strong boy" under 16 years of age has become a rich prize in the Canadian labor market. With so many men in the armed forces, and because of National Selective Service regulations, employers have been forced to turn to teen-age lads.

In a recent issue of one large Montreal evening paper were 52 male help wanted advertisements. Only one sought a man over 65 years of age. Nineteen sought workers from the National Selective Service. The balance, or nearly two thirds, asked for boys under 16 years of age—stockroom boys, messengers, office boys, restaurant work, soda fountain clerks, billiard room attendant, photographer's assistant, furrier apprentice, printer's devil, etc.

* * *

Overproduction?

Shifting demands of global strategy, insufficient expenditure on the fighting fronts, the setting of higher objectives in weapons than in capacity to ship and protect shipments, have all been cited as causes of the present conversion in war production. Add one new factor—the ability to produce weapons at well above rated capacity levels.

One of the plants now facing a severe layoff was designed to produce 200 units a month. In practice, it turned out over 800. Another item has been produced in such excess over visible requirements and over the originally expected output that even the more pessimistic authorities feel that at least a temporary cessation is necessary.

* * *

Ontario Gasoline Sales

The Ontario department of highways has come up with some figures showing the effect of gasoline rationing. In the first 11 months of this, sales of gasoline in Ontario dropped 24% as compared with sales in the same months of the preceding period. Comparative figures follows:

	1941-1942 Gallons	1942-1943 Gallons
April	34,855,763	22,742,880
May	35,085,218	27,497,041
June	36,972,288	28,928,334
July	42,197,240	30,500,316
August	39,579,918	31,293,988
September	36,012,200	31,254,637
October	34,821,221	28,778,231
November	31,273,067	23,206,280
December	29,188,741	20,991,843
January	24,469,583	16,794,840
February	21,498,733	15,862,939
Totals	365,953,972	277,851,349

Victory's price is high—in money, as well as courage. Enormous sums must be raised for ships, planes, tanks, guns, bombs, shells and bullets. Have a share in the victory by *saving* to—buy Victory Bonds and War Savings Certificates and Stamps—pay the necessarily heavy income taxes—keep up your life insurance, and provide for your future independence. Such a programme of determined, systematic saving is part of the price of VICTORY.

BANK OF MONTREAL
"A Bank Where Small Accounts Are Welcome"
Modern, Experienced Banking Service ... *the Outcome of 125 Years' Successful Operation* A 134

BUY
WAR SAVINGS STAMPS AND CERTIFICATES
THE GENERAL ACCIDENT GROUP
357 BAY ST. TORONTO, ONT.

WANTED—A manufacturer of dairy products in Western Canada could give good sales coverage for another line of goods which would not conflict with milk or processed cheese, in Alberta and Saskatchewan. Write Box No. 70, Red Deer, Alberta.

King's Statement Blow To C.P. Air Line Hopes

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Prime Minister King's statement that Trans-Canada Air Lines is regarded by the government as the sole Canadian agency which may operate international air services is regarded as a hard blow to the Canadian Pacific Air Lines. However, the position of this company is not so untenable as would appear on the surface.

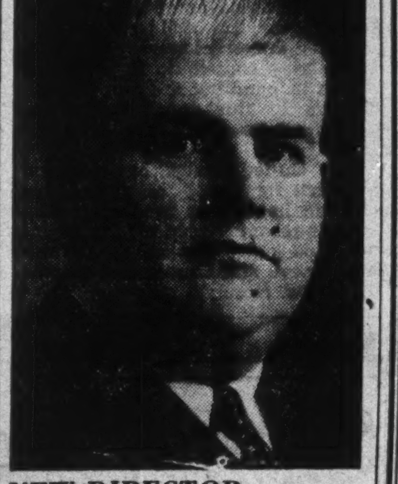
Over the last two years the Canadian Pacific has sunk nearly $5 millions in building up the air lines. A number of privately owned air transport companies in Quebec, western Canada and the far north have been bought and welded into a single organization which compares with, if it does not outrank, the government-owned Trans-Canada Air Lines in the extent of operations and volume of business handled.

Premier King's statement will be taken in many quarters to indicate that the Canadian Pacific has lost its $5 millions gamble. Such a conclusion is by no means certain.

Developments over the last year have been sufficient in number and importance to indicate that the postwar air transport policy is not settled.

Sovereignty of the air many be highly desirable from a political point of view, but economically such a policy would not survive as a practical measure, and any country that wants to engage in international air services, either through government-owned or private agencies, will have to subscribe in large measure to freedom of the air, according to well-informed air transport executives.

Moreover, the great British steamship companies (and Canadian Pacific can be included in this group) do not intend to allow themselves to be frozen out in the after-war air transport field.



NEW DIRECTOR
Norman C. Urquhart, Toronto, who has been elected a director of Simpsons Ltd.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

SIMPSONS, LIMITED
Preference Dividend No. 50

NOTICE is hereby given that a special dividend of Two dollars ($2.00) per share on the Outstanding Paid-up Six and one-half per cent (6½%) Cumulative Preference Shares of the Company has been declared payable June 15, 1943 to shareholders of record as at the close of business on May 15, 1943. The transfer books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board.

Frank Hay,
Secretary

Toronto, April 3, 1943

BARRISTER
45 years of age and presently employed in an executive position with a long and continuous service record, desires change to a financial institution, preferably Mortgage or Trust Company, or would represent a large private investor. Experience covers collections and credits in the four Western Provinces. Excellent references. Apply to nearest Employment and Selective Service Office. Refer to H. O. 131.

Canadian Vickers Control Involved in Stock Deal

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—The Timmins interests and one other large estate have disposed of their stock in Canadian Vickers Ltd. to an unknown buyer. The deal was private and did not go through the exchange.

No information is available as to the stock holdings of the Timmins and certain other estates in Canadian Vickers, but it is understood that the share interest involved in the recent transaction represents, if not a majority, then a minority control of the company.

The sale of shares in the two estates, The Financial Post is informed, does not involve any change in management.

At present the Board includes J. McL. Stephen, representing the Richardson estate, N. A. Timmins, Jr., representing the Timmins estate, Russell D. Bell, A. F. Culver, E. Gerald Hanson and John I. Rankin, representing the bondholders, and Victor M. Drury, J. E. Labelle, K.C., W. L. Bayer, Mr. Rankin, who is closely associated with the Timmins interests, was a director of the company before the bondholders secured representation on the board.

Investor's Index

April 10, 1943

Abitibi	5	Modern Contain.	20
Alumin'm Ltd.	4, 10	Moirs Ltd.	20
Amer. Cyanamid	4	New York Life	8
B. A. Oil	17	Page Hersey T.	10
Brandram Paint.	5	Power Corp.	9
Brewers & Distil.	4	Price Bros.	20
Brigden's Ltd.	7	Protective Ass'n	5
B. C. Veneer	5	Royal Bank	3
Can. Dredge	5	Supersilk	5
Canada Ir		Supertest Pete.	5
Canadian Car	4	Sun Insur.	4
Canadian Oi		G. Tamblyn Ltd.	7
Candn. Utilities	4	T. C. A.	3
C. P. R.	5, 10, 20	Traders Finance	4
Geo. Weston	4	United Corp.	9
Goodyear Tire	9	Viau Ltd.	5
Hinde & Dauch	10	Wawanesa Mut'l	8
...ston Storage	20	Wilsil	5
McKinnon Indus.	7	Winnipeg Elec.	9
Mercury Mills	4		

MINES AND OILS

Gas & Oil Prod.	17	Home Millarville	17
Foothills	17	Kerr-Addison	18

REGULAR FEATURES

Banking	8
Bonds	5
Bond Quotations	16
Business, Week in	7
Company Reports	4, 5, 20
Editorial	6
Income Tax Queries	9
Insurance	8
Insurance Reports	5
Investment Page	5
Enquiry Letters	9
Market Opinions	5
Stock Quotations	16
Mining Page	18
Mining Quotations	16
Oil Page	19
Oil Quotations	16
Royalty Offerings	16
Question of Week	3
War Regulations	9
Wheat Page	17

TRUST AND LOAN INDEX

Acadia Trust	12	Lambton Trust	12
Admin. & Trust	12	Landed Banking	13
Algoma Steel	2	La Soc. de Prets	13
Atlas Steels	17	London & West.	12
Barclays Trust	12	Maritime	12
Brit. Can. Trust	12	Midland Loan	13
Brit. Mort.	12	Montreal Loan	13
Brockville Trust	12	Montreal Trams.	2
Can. Fairbks-M.	4	Montreal Trust	14
Can. Gen. Elec.	17	Mortgage Corp.	13
Can. Perm. Mtge.	13	National Sugar	17
Can. Perm. Tr.	12	National Trust	14
Can. Vickers	2	Niagara Falls	15
Canada Trust	12	Northern Can.	15
Capital Trust	12	Northern Trusts	14
Central Canada	13	N. S. Trust	14
Central Trust	12	N. S. Savings	15
Chartered Trust	12	Ont. Loan & Deb.	15
Compagnie Fonc.	13	Osler & Nanton	14
Credit Foncier	13	Premier Trust	14
Crown Trust	12	Prudential Tr.	14
Debenture Co.	13	Real Estate Loan	15
Dosco	2	Royal Trust	14
Eastern Canada	13	Sherbrooke Tr.	14
Eastern Trust	12	Simpsons Ltd.	2, 17
Empire Loan	13	Societe Nationale	15
Fidelity Trust	12	Sterling Trusts	14
Fraser Cos.	2	Sun Trust	14
General Trust	12	Toronto General	14
Gen. Trust & Ex.	12	Toronto Mtge.	15
Grey & Bruce	12	Trust & Loan	14
Guaranty Trust	12	Trusts & Guar.	14
Guardian Trust	12	Victoria Trust	14
Guelph & Ont.	13	Waterloo Trust	14
Home Invest.	13	West. Sav. & Ln.	15
Hudson B. Mtge.	13	West. Trust	15
Huron & Erie	13	W'minster Trust	15
Industrial Mtge.	13	Yarmouth Bldg.	15
Internat. Loan	13	Yorkshire & Can.	15
Lambton Loan	13		

Exchange Stabilization Plans Receive Study From Canada

(Continued from page 1)

fixed assets i.e. the $5 billions subscribed by the participating countries.

As the Americans see it, Britain's greater foreign trade in prewar years would give her a greater say in the world clearing proposed in Washington.

In other words the gold assets of the United States give this country a vested interest in "unitas" rather than "bancor."

Obviously both British and American proposals are offered now to give the technicians something to chew over in preparation for important economic conferences certain to be called later this year. Their long-run objective is to provide the approach to an agreement that can be used as the economic cornerstone for the peace.

Roosevelt Scores Against Farm Bloc

President Roosevelt won at least a partial victory over forces of inflation here this week when the "Farm Bloc" dodged a showdown vote in the Senate on the question of overriding Mr. Roosevelt's veto of the Bankhead Bill.

The latter would have raised food prices from 6 to 7% and precipitated nationwide controversy with restless labor organizations. Both C. I. O. and A. F. of L. groups would have demanded immediate pay boosts if Congress had defied the President and boosted farm prices.

The fact that when the showdown came the "Farm Bloc" backed away from a critical test, may indicate that the congressional tide of revolt against Roosevelt has reached the high water mark and begun to ebb.

The President is still facing some difficult times with this congress but in both Senate and House they are obviously going to think twice before they vote to override the veto of the Commander-in-Chief.

Under-secretary of State Sumner Welles says the "acid test" of congressional willingness to back U. S. participation in the postwar world is to come when Congress votes on renewal of the President's power to negotiate trade treaties. The Canadian-United States trade agreement was negotiated under this authority which expires in June.

Three Tests For the Administration

Inaugurated by Secretary of State Hull, the reciprocal trade agreements have been the foundation of Roosevelt's foreign policy although there may still be a stiff fight in both houses on this issue, prospects are excellent that the Administration viewpoint will be sustained.

Immediately, the Administration needs three weapons to co-operate with Britain in working out a framework for United Nations postwar co-operation.

The first was the Lend-Lease Act which Congress renewed. Second is the renewal of the power to make reciprocal trade treaties which is the weapon by which Mr. Roosevelt can whittle down international trade barriers. Third is power to continue the stabilization fund to which Britain, France and the United States were originally pledged and which also expires in June.

If the President is sustained on these three issues, important progress can be made toward broader postwar objectives.

Your Victory Loan Dollar

Why We Have to Borrow

As Canadians subscribe to at least $1.1 billions of the Fourth Victory Loan they will be furthering a combination of the two soundest methods for financing war expenditures—direct taxation and public loans.

There are actually five ways of paying for a war. First and most dangerous is turning on the presses and printing the money needed. This pumps out more purchasing power with which to buy a decreasing amount of consumer goods, forces inflation with all its inequities.

The second way is somewhat similar in effect, that is borrowing from the banks. When the government borrows from the banks that money is not lifted from the stream of purchasing power, rather the government's security is used to expand the bank's credit base, and credit expansion again means inflation.

Third way is by forced saving or compulsory loans. While this is already playing some part in our war financing through refundable taxes such a method has definite limitations. Simple illustration: should a man with say $1,000 in cash be required to lend more to the government than the man who has turned that $1,000 into a house or some other fixed asset? Just grabbing the money out of a savings account is more of a Hitler tactic than procedure for a democracy.

Fourth way would be through taxes. We are already paying $2.5 billions annually in personal and corporation income taxes, excess profits taxes, customs and excise duties, sales, war exchange and other excise taxes, succession duties, etc. To pay fully for the war would mean much more than doubling the already onerous tax burden because certain items of tax revenue such as excess profits tax, (already 100%) customs duties and war exchange tax revenues could not be materially increased. There is good reason to believe that tax rates are already at a peak, giving consideration to ability to pay and incentive to produce.

Final way is by public borrowing which we are using to make up the gap between tax and other revenues and total expenditures. By this method the Fourth Victory Loan will spread part of the war's cost over three million Canadians; take up at least $1.1 billions which could have pushed against prices and wrecked the whole ceiling structure. Subscription to the loan not only helps to finance the direct war effort but is a direct contribution toward maintaining a stable home front.

The loan, for which subscriptions will open April 26, will be in two maturities both offered at par. There will be a 1¾% issue to mature Nov. 1, 1946, and a 3% issue to mature May 1, 1957. The longer term bonds will be redeemable at the option of the government at par on or after May 1, 1954 on 60 days' notice.

Valentine Cut Reveals Need

(Continued from page 1)

man who can be spared from war production or induced to go back to a farm could make an invaluable contribution to the war effort by helping avert what may become a calamitous shortage of foodstuffs on this continent in 1943.

Without adequate direction, men will likely be kept on where there is little work for them, or drift into non-essential industry, rather than go to the farm or other important war work.

Cabinet Attitude

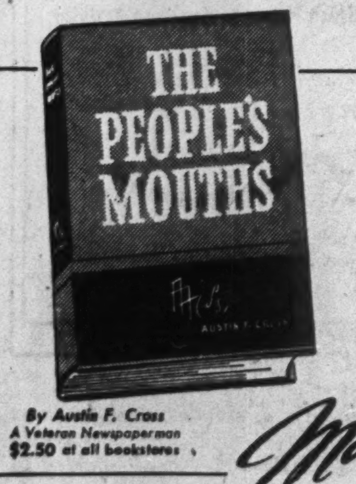
Based on reports and indications from Washington, London and from individual Canadian manufacturers and contractors the situation is far more serious than is recognized in high cabinet circles.

What is being urged here is the immediate appointment of one man or a small group of persons, reporting direct to the Prime Minister, to explore this phase of Canada's war programme and mesh these needs into the bigger and longer-term picture.

It is felt here that important decisions for the postwar transition period at least could be worked out if the present and prospective reduction in employment for war equipment were thoroughly explored and brought into the open. Such conferences are already being held in the United States.

Fraser Cos. has purchased from New Brunswick Railway Co. for an undisclosed price, between 600,000 and 700,000 acres of timber land on the Tobique River.

CANADA'S WARTIME GOVERNMENT IN ACTION



★ CONTENTS ★
ALL ABOARD FOR OTTAWA
MACKENZIE THE FIRST
PRIMER ON POLITICS
JEWELS IN KING'S CROWN
THE BACK BENCHER
UTOPIA'S MOUTHPIECE
FRONTING FOR FUNNY MONEY
LO, MOSES
IF YOU LIKE ODD ITEMS
THE RIGHT TEA-CUPS

By Austin F. Cross
A Veteran Newspaperman
$2.50 at all bookstores

Macmillan
1843-1943
A CENTURY OF PUBLISHING

PROTECTIVE OF CANADA
MAKES STEADY PROGRESS
36th Annual Report
Balance Sheet as at 31st December, 1942

ASSETS

CASH IN BANKS		$ 2,961.47
AGENTS BALANCES—NET		14,980.91
COMMISSIONS DUE BY "MONARCH" BRANCH		100.00
INVESTMENTS:		
Bonds and Debentures at Book Values	$276,478.10	
Accrued Interest	2,800.28	279,278.38
OFFICE FURNITURE—Less Depreciation		1,120.24
		$298,441.00

LIABILITIES

CLAIMS OUTSTANDING:		
Known or Reported — Proof not filed		
Accident	$13,696.78	
Sickness	42,334.96	
Reserve for Claims originating in 1942 Not reported	10,000.00	$ 66,031.74
ACCRUED SALARIES		1,439.01
RESERVE FOR TAXES		10,000.00
RESERVE FOR UNEARNED PREMIUMS—100%		61,379.12
CAPITAL STOCK AND SURPLUS:		
Capital Stock—		
Authorized—5,000 shares of $100.00 each	$500,000.00	
Issued and fully paid	50,000.00	
Surplus—per Statement attached	109,591.13	159,591.13
		$298,441.00

Established 1907

The PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
Head Office: Granby, Que.

E. E. GLEASON, President — N. R. MITCHELL, Vice-President — J. G. FULLER, General Manager

Three features you will like about Simpson's

Tailored-to-Measure SUITS

- The Fabrics
  Rugged tweeds, clear-cut and mill-finished worsteds, fine worsted flannels and smooth gabardines.
- The Patterns
  Glen checks, herringbones, diagonals, chalk stripes, cluster stripes, novelty weaves and solid shades.
- The Colors
  Blues, blue-grays, grays, greens, browns and mixtures.
- From 29.75 to 57.50

Simpson's

Home Lovers Club Terms are available in accordance with Wartime Prices and Trade regulations.

THE STORE FOR MEN—SECOND FLOOR.

In Your Opinion—

What About Black Markets?

The Question: What Steps Would You Suggest for Dealing More Effectively With Black Markets?

Louis O. Breithaupt

Member for Waterloo North in House of Commons.

In my humble opinion the evils of black markets can most effectively be overcome by the co-operation of the people themselves. The desirability of maintaining ceiling prices and the avoidance of inflation should be stressed to a much greater degree by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board in advertisements through the press of Canada. These should point out strongly that those supporting illegal markets are definitely operating against their own interests and encouraging runaway inflation. Other remedial measures would vary with the specific product concerned.

Fundamentally it is a problem which cannot easily be worked out without the co-operation of the public.

* * *

George Curtis

President of Food Section, Ontario Retail Market Association; Curtis Markets, Toronto.

To the extent that a black market is brought about through an artificial shortage by reason of inadequate compensation the answer is to permit prices which will at the very least cover the cost of operation. Where a genuine shortage is capitalized by unscrupulous operators the penalty for violation should be set as to make the offense unprofitable and unattractive. The consumer should also be subject to a penalty as black markets could not exist without patrons.

* * *

James Lester Douglas

Member for Queens, Charlottetown, P.E.I., in House of Commons.

Personally I have no authentic knowledge of a black market existing anywhere in Canada. If there are allegations of such a condition prevailing I would suggest that if proof can be established of such a market operating that prompt and drastic enforcement of the regulation should and will be implemented by the authorities.

* * *

R. S. Kennedy

Editor, Family Herald and Weekly Star, Montreal.

Rigid enforcement of regulations is obviously the first duty of the government. You cannot have ceilings without penalties nor penalties without enforcement officials. The government's plea about "armies of inspectors" merely shirks the issue that you cannot do a fair job for honest producers and consumers without them.

* * *

Watson H. Porter

Editor, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

One could write pages on black markets and a whole volume on potentialities and remedies but here is one example. There has been some shady trading in pork products. It has been within the letter but not within the spirit of the law.

The remedy is to put all slaughtering under strict supervision and see that all sales are made through established channels of trade.

In my opinion the most effective remedy for the long pull is a public opinion hostile to black market transactions. The reasons for scarcity are obvious and it would not be difficult to make the majority of Canadians feel like cads and heels when indulging in sabotage. Press, radio and all our educational institutions should be united in one all-out campaign against the illicit traffic in essential commodities.

Angus MacInnes

Member for Vancouver East in House of Commons.

To stop the black market I suggest:

1. Prices and marketing regulations should be equitable.

2. Education to impress buyers and sellers that they are not only breaking the law but also aiding the enemy. Appeal should be on the basis of war, necessity and loyalty to our allies and to our own armed forces.

3. So that appeals for loyalty and assistance to allies and our own armed forces may have the greatest effect war burdens should be equalized.

4. The law should act impartially, quickly and severely in the case of persons found guilty of black market practice. Imprisonment, rather than fines, particularly for second offenders.

Arthur J. Reaume

Mayor of Windsor, Ont.

Before suggesting steps to deal with the black market more effectively I would like to know what steps are being taken.

* * *

D. B. Rogers

Editor of Leader-Post, Regina, Sask.

1. Simplify marketing restrictions and rationalize regulation.

2. Attack more aggressively the conditions which make black market operations possible and profitable.

3. Punish more severely, as they do in England, both black market operators and those who do business with them.

4. Promote general acceptance of the truth that black market operators and their customers are public enemies.

Gordon Attacks Black Markets

DONALD GORDON, chairman Wartime Prices and Trade Board, to Retailers' Wartime Conference in Toronto:

"The Board can scarcely be expected to help those retailers who refuse to help themselves. Certain unscrupulous manufacturers and other suppliers undoubtedly take advantage of a short supply situation to offer goods on a 'take it or leave it' basis and at prices which are unauthorized or in violation of established ceilings. Retailers are usually reluctant to report such cases fearing that their future supplies may be jeopardized or because they dislike the appearance of being informers.

"Trading of this kind is equivalent to operations in black markets. It is your public duty to report every such instance — we need your full-hearted and continuing co-operation on this point. If black markets were allowed to flourish the retailer himself is the one who would eventually suffer most. We cannot fight black markets alone — we must have your help."

GUTTA PERCHA & RUBBER, LIMITED

Diamond Jubilee

1883 1943

THE successful growth of the Company, for 60 years, is due in no small measure to the skill and loyalty of our Employees, a high percentage of whom have been with us for many years . . . During the coming years we will strive to merit the continued confidence of our customers, both at home and abroad, by maintaining our firmly established policy of fair dealing . . . Meanwhile, in these eventful days, our dominating thought is to continue to throw the full weight of our long experience into Canada's war effort . . . Geared to wartime tempo, our whole organization is solidly backing the forces.

RUBBER PRODUCTS FOR WAR AND AUTHORIZED CIVILIAN NEEDS

144 R-G-43

Serious Coal Shortage Seen Ahead For B.C.

Production of Mines Dropping Because They Can't Get Labor; Steps to Alleviate Situation Now Being Urged

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER.—Serious shortage of coal in British Columbia next winter is threatened unless steps are taken to relieve the labor shortage, according to leaders in the industry.

The province's total output of coal during February was 153,074 tons, compared with 170,581 tons a year ago, despite the increasing demands of the domestic market. Vancouver Island coal mines were responsible for a decline of more than 7,000 tons.

One of the long-term problems of the industry will be to find new deposits and develop them, and for that reason a good deal of interest was aroused on the coast by the revelation of John R. MacNicol, Toronto M.P., in the House of Commons regarding the so-called Bullhead Mountain coal field.

Mr. MacNicol said that while the Bullhead field was within 80 miles of the Alaska Highway, coal had been transported north for the use of construction crews all the way from Seattle. He said this was glaring evidence of "carrying coals to Newcastle" and of lack of planning.

Northern Field

The Bullhead Mountain, or Rocky Mountain Canyon coal field, may eventually be of considerable economic value to British Columbia, although it has been practically ignored for the last 20 years. The field is located some 20 miles west of Hudson Hope in the Peace River country.

The seams are regarded as of great potential value, but lack of transportation facilities and a near-by market have been handicaps to development. Now that the tide of expansion is northward these new fields may have a chance to come into their own.

In 1923 Dr. F. H. McLearn of the Geological Survey reported that the Rocky Mountain Canyon field had at least 84 million tons of high-grade semi-bituminous or high-carbon coal, with lower ash content than most western Canadian coals. Other reports indicate that this coal is the equal in quality to any West Virginia or Welsh coal.

Until the current shortage of coal developed little thought has been given the opening of new mines, although it is obvious that several of the larger Vancouver Island fields have been worked out after more than a century of operation.

An abundance of good, cheap coking coal close to the west coast is an essential to any steel industry that might be started in British Columbia, and for that reason the Provincial Government is now engaged in an exhaustive survey not only of iron ore deposits but of coal supplies.

Wilson Denies West Hindered

Refutes Charge Bank Policy Holds Back Alberta

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Bank policy has not restrained Alberta industrial development in the interest of eastern Canada, as claimed by L. D. Byrne, social credit technical adviser to the Alberta Government, according to a statement issued by Morris W. Wilson, president of the Royal Bank of Canada.

"Nothing could be further from the facts," said Mr. Wilson. "Industrial development arises when and where individual initiative finds economic opportunity. That is, a profitable market, adequate natural resources, power and labor in convenient combination. Given these conditions, money always is available, regardless of what may be the "policy" of any bank or all banks.

Supporting Evidence

"One has only to instance the development of the Turner Valley oil fields and of the coal deposits around Drumheller, Lethbridge and elsewhere, or the important packing industry in Alberta to realize the fallacy of Mr. Byrne's remarks."

"Alberta people themselves saw economic opportunity to develop profitably the oil resources of that province. They, with other Canadians in the East as well as the West, put up their own money for shares in companies they themselves formed. Nothing of what Mr. Byrne calls 'bank policy' could have restrained them. They used their own money from their own bank accounts just as they wished.

"The doctrine that banks hold the people in some sort of thraldom is untrue and should not go uncontradicted. The further doctrine that eastern industrial development is fostered and western industrial development thwarted as a matter of 'bank policy' is also untrue. Banks in so far as their limited functions permit are only too anxious to do anything in their power to foster sound industrial development, be it in eastern or western Canada."

T.C.A. Preparing Ocean Service

Competition between Canadian air services in postwar transocean travel would be fatal, H. J. Symington, president of Trans-Canada Air Lines, told the House of Commons committee on railways and shipping. He added, however, that TCA had received no assurance of freedom from private competition. At present TCA is studying routes and training personnel for future operations. A test flight is planned soon.

Asked as to whether it is the intention of TCA to become or take a monopoly of the air in Canada, Mr. Symington replied:

"I cannot express an opinion for the government. I said last year that main line traffic and traffic to points of exit from the country should be run by the government and feeder lines should be left to private capital."

Mr. Symington said it was difficult to define main line service but he believed it would include routes where the government has opened air fields and constructed signal equipment and all the facilities required for a high class air service.

TCA, he added, should also operate lines to points of exit, as for instance, Windsor, Ont., and to Edmonton, which is on the air route to the Orient.

Crown Trust Service

combines experience, promptness and accuracy with real personal attention to the affairs of the estate or trust and due consideration for the wishes of the clients interested therein.

Crown Trust Company

Executors :: Trustees :: Financial Agents

80 King Street West, Toronto

HOWARD A. EATON, Manager

BARCLAYS BANK (CANADA)

OFFERS A COMPLETE BANKING SERVICE

bank with BARCLAYS

A CANADIAN CHARTERED BANK

Current and Savings Accounts.
Ration Coupon Accounts.
Commercial Loans Granted.
Domestic and Foreign Bills Collected.
Securities held in Safe Custody.
Safety Deposit Boxes Rented.

BARCLAYS BANK (CANADA)

MONTREAL 214 ST. JAMES STREET — TORONTO 60 KING STREET WEST

SALUTE TO THE WOMEN OF TOMORROW!

Science will eliminate more and more household drudgery

RESEARCH AND INVENTION have been speeded up by the war — the tragedies of today will, in the not-too-far-distant future, be transformed into the blessings of peace.

The women of tomorrow will step out of the bondage of household chores into more zestful, more creative living. More and more, they will share with men in the remaking of this world.

DESIGNERS AND MANUFACTURERS of all types of precision electrical apparatus including
D.C. & A.C. Motors for specialized purposes
Aircraft Generators
Aircraft Engine Starters
Alternators
Motor Generators
Electric Pumps
Motors with Governors
Gyros, etc.

Typical of the forward-looking companies which will translate the visions of today into the actualities of tomorrow is Small Electric Motors (Canada) Limited.

This virile, rapidly-expanding industrial organization, now engaged solely in war work, is planning an important post-war future. From its large, modern plant will come electrical equipment of revolutionary design — for ships and planes — for factories and homes!

Small Electric Motors (Canada) Limited
and its subsidiary
Semco Instruments Limited
LEASIDE · TORONTO 12 · CANADA

8-43

TOWNSHIP OF SCARBOROUGH

Notice of Intention to Redeem Certain Debentures

To the Holders of Debentures of the Township of Scarborough, dated the 1st day of January, 1940, and maturing in the years 1955 to 1969 both inclusive.

THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF SCARBOROUGH

To the Holders of Debentures numbered:

805-29	1094-18D	1220-19B	1283-20E	1500-54	1570-27	1694-22	1735-91
805-30	1094-18E	1220-19C	1329-15	1500-55	1570-28	1694-23	1735-92
891-24	1094-18F	1220-19D	1329-16	1500-56	1570-29	1694-24	1735-93
891-25	1094-18G	1220-19E	1329-17	1500-57	1570-30	1694-25	1735-94
891-26	1094-19A	1220-19F	1329-18	1500-58	1570-33	1694-26	1735-95
891-27	1094-19B	1220-19G	1329-19	1500-59	1570-34	1695-10	1735-96
891-28	1094-19C	1220-20	1329-20	1500-60	1570-35	1707-10	1735-97
891-29	1094-19D	1220-20A	1332-15	1500-61	1570-36	1707-11	1735-98
891-30	1094-19E	1220-20B	1332-16	1500-62	1570-37	1707-12	1735-99
900-24	1094-19F	1220-20C	1332-17	1500-63	1570-38	1707-13	1735-100
900-25	1094-20A	1220-20D	1332-18	1500-64	1570-39	1707-14	1735-101
961-22	1094-20B	1220-20E	1332-19	1500-65	1570-40	1707-15	1735-102
961-23	1094-20C	1220-20F	1332-20	1500-66	1570-41	1707-16	1735-103
961-24	1094-20D	1220-20G	1332-21	1500-67	1570-42	1707-17	1735-104
961-25	1094-20E	1222-17	1332-22	1500-68	1570-43	1707-18	1735-105
986-38	1094-20F	1222-17B	1332-23	1500-69	1570-44	1707-19	1735-106
986-39	1094-20H	1222-17C	1332-24	1500-70	1570-45	1724-9	1735-107
986-40	1109-18	1222-17D	1332-25	1500-71	1570-46	1724-10	1735-108
986-41	1109-18A	1222-18	1333-20	1500-72	1654-64	1725-43	1735-109
986-42	1109-19	1222-18A	1333-21	1500-73	1654-65	1725-44	1735-110
986-43	1109-19A	1222-18B	1333-22	1500-74	1654-66	1725-45	1735-111
986-44	1109-20	1222-18C	1333-23	1500-75	1654-67	1725-46	1735-112
986-45	1109-20A	1222-18D	1333-24	1500-76	1654-68	1725-47	1735-113
986-46	1109-20B	1222-19	1333-25	1500-77	1654-69	1725-48	1735-114
986-47	1109-21	1222-19A	1333-26	1500-78	1654-70	1725-49	1735-115
986-48	1109-21A	1222-19B	1333-27	1500-79	1654-72	1725-50	1735-116
986-49	1109-21B	1222-19C	1333-28	1500-80	1654-73	1725-51	1735-117
986-50	1109-22	1222-19D	1333-29	1500-81	1654-74	1725-52	1735-118
986-51	1109-22A	1222-19E	1333-30	1538-123	1654-75	1725-53	1735-119
986-52	1109-22B	1222-20	1333-31	1538-124	1654-76	1725-54	1735-120
986-53	1109-23	1222-20A	1333-32	1538-125	1654-77	1725-55	1735-121
986-54	1109-23A	1222-20B	1333-33	1538-126	1654-78	1725-56	1735-122
990-21	1109-23B	1222-20C	1334-15	1538-127	1654-79	1725-58	1735-123
990-22	1109-24	1222-20D	1334-16	1538-128	1654-80	1725-59	1735-124
990-23	1109-24A	1222-20E	1334-17	1538-129	1654-81	1725-60	1735-125
990-24	1109-24B	1225-17	1334-18	1538-130	1654-82	1725-61	1735-126
990-25	1109-25	1225-17A	1334-19	1538-131	1654-83	1725-62	1735-127
990-26	1109-25A	1225-17C	1334-20	1538-132	1654-84	1725-63	1735-128
990-27	1122-18	1225-18	1334-21	1538-133	1654-85	1725-64	1735-129
990-28	1122-18A	1225-18A	1346-55	1538-134	1654-86	1725-65	1735-130
990-29	1122-19	1225-18B	1346-56	1538-135	1654-87	1725-66	1735-131
990-30	1122-19A	1225-18C	1346-57	1538-136	1654-88	1725-67	1735-132
990-31	1122-20	1225-19	1346-58	1538-137	1654-89	1725-68	1735-133
990-32	1122-20A	1225-19A	1346-59	1538-138	1654-90	1725-69	1735-134
990-33	1122-21	1225-19B	1346-60	1538-139	1654-91	1725-70	1735-135
990-34	1122-21A	1225-19C	1346-61	1538-140	1654-92	1725-71	1735-136
990-35	1122-22	1225-20	1346-62	1538-141	1654-93	1725-72	1735-137
990-36	1122-22A	1225-20A	1346-63	1538-142	1654-94	1725-73	1735-138
1003-20	1122-23	1225-20B	1346-64	1538-143	1654-95	1725-74	1735-139
1003-21	1122-23A	1225-20C	1346-65	1538-144	1654-96	1725-75	1735-140
1003-22	1122-24	1225-21	1346-66	1538-145	1654-97	1725-76	1735-141
1003-23	1122-24A	1225-21A	1346-67	1538-146	1654-98	1725-77	1735-142
1003-24	1124-18	1225-21B	1346-68	1538-147	1654-99	1725-78	1735-143
1003-25	1124-18A	1225-21C	1346-69	1538-148	1654-100	1725-79	1735-144
1003-26	1124-18B	1225-21D	1346-70	1538-149	1654-101	1725-80	1735-145
1003-27	1124-18C	1225-22	1346-71	1538-150	1654-102	1725-81	1735-146
1007-20	1124-18D	1225-22A	1346-72	1538-151	1654-103	1725-82	1735-147
1007-21	1124-18E	1225-22B	1346-73	1538-152	1654-104	1725-83	1735-148
1007-22	1124-19	1225-22C	1346-74	1538-153	1654-105	1725-84	1735-149
1007-23	1124-19A	1225-22D	1346-75	1538-154	1654-106	1725-85	1735-150
1007-24	1124-19B	1225-23	1346-76	1538-155	1654-107	1725-86	1735-151
1007-25	1124-19C	1225-23A	1346-77	1538-156	1654-108	1725-87	1735-152
1007-26	1124-19D	1225-23B	1346-78	1538-157	1654-109	1725-88	1735-153
1007-27	1124-19E	1225-23C	1346-79	1538-158	1654-110	1725-89	1735-154
1025-20	1124-19F	1225-23D	1346-80	1538-159	1654-111	1725-90	1735-155
1025-21	1124-20	1249-16	1346-81	1538-160	1654-112	1725-91	1765-13
1025-22	1124-20A	1249-17	1346-82	1538-161	1654-113	1725-92	1765-14
1025-23	1124-20B	1249-18	1346-83	1538-162	1654-114	1725-93	1765-15
1025-24	1124-20C	1249-19	1346-84	1538-163	1654-115	1727-27	1765-16
1025-25	1124-20D	1249-20	1346-85	1538-164	1654-116	1727-28	1765-17
1025-26	1124-20E	1282-16	1346-86	1538-165	1654-117	1727-29	1765-18
1025-27	1124-20F	1282-16A	1346-87	1538-167	1654-118	1727-30	1765-19
1045-19	1124-21	1282-16B	1346-88	1538-168	1654-119	1727-31	1765-20
1045-20	1124-21A	1282-16C	1346-89	1538-169	1654-120	1727-32	1765-21
1049-19A	1124-21B	1282-16D	1346-90	1538-170	1654-121	1727-33	1765-22
1049-19B	1124-21C	1282-16E	1392-14	1538-171	1654-122	1727-34	1765-23
1049-19C	1124-21D	1282-16F	1392-15	1538-172	1654-123	1727-35	1765-24
1049-19D	1124-21E	1282-16G	1392-16	1538-173	1654-124	1727-36	1765-25
1049-20A	1124-21F	1282-16H	1392-17	1538-174	1654-125	1727-37	1765-26
1049-20B	1124-22	1282-16I	1392-18	1538-175	1654-126	1727-38	1765-27
1049-20C	1124-22A	1282-16J	1392-19	1538-176	1654-127	1727-39	1765-28
1049-20D	1124-22B	1282-16K	1392-20	1538-177	1654-128	1727-40	1766-15
1049-21A	1124-22C	1282-16L	1410-12	1538-178	1655-93	1727-41	1766-16
1049-21B	1124-22D	1282-16M	1410-13	1538-179	1655-94	1727-42	1766-17
1049-21C	1124-22E	1282-17	1410-14	1538-180	1655-95	1727-43	1766-18
1049-21D	1124-22F	1282-17A	1410-15	1538-181	1655-96	1727-44	1766-19
1049-21E	1124-22G	1282-17B	1410-16	1538-182	1655-97	1727-45	1766-20
1049-22A	1124-23	1282-17C	1410-17	1538-183	1655-98	1727-46	1766-21
1049-22B	1124-23A	1282-17D	1410-18	1538-184	1655-99	1727-47	1766-22
1049-22C	1124-23B	1282-17E	1410-19	1538-185	1655-100	1727-48	1766-23
1049-22D	1124-23C	1282-17F	1410-20	1538-186	1655-101	1727-49	1766-24
1049-22E	1124-23D	1282-17G	1410-21	1538-187	1655-102	1727-50	1766-25
1049-23A	1124-23E	1282-17H	1410-22	1538-188	1655-103	1727-51	1766-26
1049-23B	1124-23F	1282-17I	1410-23	1538-189	1655-104	1727-52	1766-27
1049-23C	1124-23G	1282-17J	1413-14	1538-190	1655-105	1727-53	1766-28
1049-24A	1124-24	1282-17K	1413-15	1538-191	1655-106	1727-54	1766-29
1049-24B	1124-24A	1282-17L	1413-16	1538-192	1655-107	1727-55	1766-30
1049-24C	1124-24B	1282-17M	1413-17	1538-193	1655-108	1727-56	1766-31
1049-25A	1124-24C	1282-17N	1413-18	1538-194	1655-109	1727-57	1766-32
1049-25B	1124-24D	1282-18	1413-19	1538-195	1655-110	1727-58	1766-33
1049-25C	1124-24E	1282-18A	1413-20	1538-196	1655-111	1727-59	1766-34
1049-25D	1124-24F	1282-18B	1414-37	1538-197	1655-112	1727-60	1766-35
1049-26A	1124-24G	1282-18C	1414-38	1538-198	1655-113	1727-61	1766-36
1049-26B	1124-24H	1282-18D	1414-39	1538-199	1655-114	1727-62	1766-37
1049-26C	1137-18	1282-18E	1414-40	1538-200	1655-115	1731-37	1766-38
1049-26D	1137-19	1282-18F	1414-41	1538-201	1655-116	1731-38	1766-39
1067-19	1137-20	1282-18G	1414-42	1538-202	1655-117	1731-39	1776-8
1067-20	1137-21	1282-18H	1414-43	1538-203	1655-118	1731-40	1776-9
1067-21	1137-21A	1282-18I	1414-44	1538-204	1655-119	1731-41	1776-10
1067-22	1137-22	1282-18J	1415-[illegible]	1538-205	1655-120	1731-42	1776-11
1067-23	1137-22A	1282-18K	1415-15	1538-206	1655-121	1731-43	1776-12
1067-24	1137-23	1282-18L	1415-16	1538-207	1655-122	1731-44	1776-13
1067-25	1137-23A	1282-18M	1415-17	1538-208	1655-123	1731-45	1776-14
1067-26	1137-24	1282-18N	1415-18	1538-209	1655-124	1731-46	1776-15
1068-19	1137-24A	1282-18O	1415-19	1538-210	1655-125	1731-47	1777-28
1068-20A	1161-18	1282-19	1415-20	1538-211	1655-126	1731-48	1777-29
1068-20B	1161-19	1282-19A	1416-14	1538-212	1655-127	1731-49	1777-30
1068-21A	1161-20	1282-19B	1416-15	1538-213	1655-128	1731-50	1777-31
1068-21B	1171-17	1282-19C	1416-16	1538-214	1655-129	1731-51	1777-32
1068-22A	1171-18	1282-19D	1416-17	1538-215	1655-130	1731-52	1777-33
1068-22B	1171-18A	1282-19E	1416-18	1538-216	1655-131	1731-53	1777-34
1068-23A	1171-19	1282-19F	1416-19	1538-217	1655-132	1731-54	1777-35
1068-23B	1171-19A	1282-19G	1416-20	1538-218	1655-133	1731-55	1777-36
1068-24A	1171-20	1282-19H	1417-45	1538-219	1655-134	1731-56	1777-37
1068-24B	1171-20A	1282-19I	1417-46	1538-220	1655-135	1731-57	1777-38
1068-25A	1171-21	1282-19J	1417-47	1538-221	1655-136	1731-58	1777-39
1068-25B	1171-21A	1282-19K	1417-48	1538-222	1655-137	1731-59	1777-40
1068-25C	1171-22	1282-19L	1417-49	1538-223	1655-138	1731-60	1777-41
1068-26A	1171-22A	1282-19M	1417-50	1538-224	1655-139	1731-61	1777-42
1068-26B	1171-23	1282-19N	1417-51	1538-225	1655-140	1731-62	1777-43
1068-26C	1171-23A	1282-19O	1417-52	1538-227	1655-141	1731-63	1777-44
1070-19A	1175-17	1282-19P	1417-53	1538-226	1655-142	1731-64	1777-45
1070-19B	1175-18	1282-20	1430-18	1538-228	1655-143	1731-65	1777-46
1070-19C	1175-19	1282-20A	1430-19	1538-229	1655-144	1731-66	1777-47
1070-19D	1175-20	1282-20B	1430-20	1538-230	1655-145	1731-67	1777-48
1070-19E	1179-17	1282-20C	1430-21	1538-231	1655-146	1731-68	1777-49
1070-19F	1179-18	1282-20D	1430-22	1538-232	1655-147	1731-69	1777-50
1070-19G	1179-19	1282-20E	1430-23	1538-233	1655-148	1731-70	1777-51
1070-19H	1179-20	1282-20F	1430-24	1538-234	1655-149	1731-71	1777-52
1070-19I	1200-17A	1282-20G	1430-25	1538-235	1655-150	1731-72	1777-53
1070-19J	1200-17B	1282-20H	1430-26	1538-236	1655-151	1731-73	1777-54
1070-19K	1200-17C	1282-20I	1430-27	1538-237	1655-152	1731-74	1777-55
1070-19L	1200-18A	1282-20J	1430-28	1538-238	1655-153	1731-75	1777-56
1070-19M	1200-18B	1282-20K	1430-29	1538-239	1655-154	1731-76	1777-57
1070-19N	1200-18C	1282-20L	1430-30	1538-240	1655-155	1731-77	1777-58
1070-19O	1200-19A	1282-20M	1430-31	1538-241	1655-156	1731-78	1777-59
1070-19P	1200-19B	1282-20N	1491-13	1538-242	1655-157	1732-9	1777-60
1070-19Q	1200-19C	1282-20O	1491-14	1538-243	1656-11	1732-10	1777-61
1070-20A	1200-20A	1282-20P	1491-15	1538-244	1656-12	1733-15	1777-62
1070-20B	1200-20B	1282-20Q	1491-16	1538-245	1656-13	1733-16	1777-63
1070-20C	1200-20C	1283-16	1491-17	1538-246	1656-14	1733-17	1777-64
1070-20D	1200-21A	1283-16A	1491-18	1538-247	1656-15	1733-18	1777-65
1070-20E	1200-21B	1283-16B	1491-19	1538-248	1656-16	1733-19	1777-66
1070-20F	1200-21C	1283-16C	1495-13	1538-249	1656-17	1733-20	1777-67
1070-20G	1200-22A	1283-16D	1495-14	1568-13	1674-11	1733-21	1777-68
1070-20H	1200-22B	1283-17	1495-15	1568-14	1674-12	1733-22	1777-69
1070-20I	1200-22C	1283-17A	1495-16	1568-15	1674-13	1733-23	1777-70
1070-20J	1200-23A	1283-17B	1495-17	1568-16	1674-14	1733-24	1777-71
1070-20K	1200-23B	1283-17C	1495-18	1568-17	1674-15	1733-25	1782-34
1070-20L	1200-23C	1283-17D	1495-19	1568-18	1674-16	1733-26	1782-35
1070-20M	1220-17	1283-18	1495-20	1568-19	1674-17	1733-27	1782-36
1070-20N	1220-17B	1283-18A	1495-21	1568-20	1674-18	1733-28	1782-37
1070-20O	1220-17B	1283-18B	1495-22	1568-21	1674-19	1733-29	1782-38
1070-20P	1220-17C	1283-18C	1495-23	1568-22	1674-20	1735-77	1782-39
1070-20Q	1220-17E	1283-18D	1496-13	1568-23	1674-21	1735-78	1782-40
1070-20R	1220-17F	1283-18E	1496-14	1568-24	1674-22	1735-79	1782-41
1071-19	1220-17G	1283-19	1496-15	1568-25	1674-23	1735-80	1782-42
1071-20	1220-18	1283-19A	1500-44	1568-26	1674-24	1735-81	1782-43
1071-21	1220-18A	1283-19B	1500-45	1569-12	1694-13	1735-82	1782-44
1071-22	1220-18B	1283-19C	1500-46	1569-13	1694-14	1735-83	1782-45
1071-23	1220-18C	1283-19D	1500-47	1569-14	1694-15	1735-84	1782-46
1071-24	1220-18D	1283-19E	1500-48	1569-15	1694-16	1735-85	1782-47
1071-25	1220-18E	1283-20	1500-49	1569-16	1694-17	1735-86	1782-48
1094-18A	1220-18F	1283-20A	1500-50	1569-17	1694-18	1735-87	1782-49
1094-18B	1220-19	1283-20B	1500-51	1569-18	1694-19	1735-88	1782-50
1094-18C	1220-19A	1283-20C	1500-52	1570-25	1694-20	1735-89	1782-51
		1283-20D	1500-53	1570-26	1694-21	1735-90	

Issued under Plan for the readjustment and reorganization of certain debenture indebtedness of the Corporation of the Township of Scarborough.

TAKE NOTICE that by-law No. 3152, passed on the 31st day of March, 1943, pursuant to said Plan, the Council of the said Corporation has authorized and directed the redemption of the above numbered debentures on the 15th day of June, 1943. Upon presentation and surrender of each such debenture at the principal office of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, in the City of Toronto, on the 15th day of June, 1943, the person entitled thereto will receive payment of the principal amount thereof, together with accrued interest to that day.

From and after the 15th day of June, 1943, interest on the principal of the debentures so to be redeemed shall cease to accrue.

Any of the aforementioned Debenture holders wishing to obtain payment of their Bonds prior to June 15th, 1943, may do so upon presenting their Bonds to the Main Office of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, where payment will be made for the Bond, plus accrued Interest thereon.

Dated at the Township of Scarborough, this 2nd day of April, 1943.

JAMES O. KESSACK,
Treasurer of the Corporation of the Township of Scarborough.

Sun Insurance Office Business

In the fire insurance statistics published in The Financial Post last week, owing to a line of type becoming transposed, wrong totals were reported for the Sun Insurance Office Group. The following figures accordingly are run in correction.

Total premiums written by the group were $1,074,966 with premiums earned $1,002,986. Losses incurred were $415,310 and the loss ratio 41.41%. The standing of the Sun group, however, is unchanged at sixth in volume of premiums written among the tariff companies.

(A)—Group Experience	Net Prems. Written $	Net Prems. Earned $	Net Losses Incurred $	Ratio of Losses Incurred to Premiums Earned 1942 %	1941 %	1940 %	1939 %	*1938 %
6—Sun Group:								
Sun Insurance	640,079	595,805	249,116	41.81	38.04	43.54	37.88	38.71
Imperial Insurance	127,701	122,194	35,780	29.28	33.63	32.80	37.31	35.73
Patriotic Assurance	117,116	107,724	46,751	43.40	49.60	22.27	28.71	56.23
Planet Assurance	107,137	98,452	45,609	46.33	44.20	39.70	39.18	44.56
London & County	82,933	78,811	38,054	48.29	34.46	24.21	40.82	39.82
Total	1,074,966	1,002,986	415,310	41.41	38.98	28.81	37.20	40.34

*1938 loss ratio includes adjustment expenses.

Company Earnings

Profits Are Lower This Year

Aluminium Ltd.

Aluminium Ltd. reports consolidated operating profit of $95.8 millions in 1942, as against $71.1 millions in 1941. After provision for special depreciation of $48.9 millions as against $17.3 millions a year ago, tax provision of $31.4 millions, and other charges, net profit totalled $14.9 millions, or $19.35 a share on the common stock. This contrasts with $16 millions, or $20.81 a share in 1941.

During the year, gross plant investment increased by $106.3 millions. Net current assets were up $6.8 millions to $78.7 millions, of which $44.3 millions were earmarked for construction. The balance sheet also revealed particulars of the loans and advances on sales made to the company by the United Kingdom, United States and Australian Governments.

Income, Surplus—Years Ended Dec. 31	1942	1941
Operating profit	$95,819,194	$71,120,358
Add: Other income	1,061,371	619,932
Total earnings	96,880,565	71,740,290
Less: Exec. remun.	677,713	624,855
Directors' fees	11,101	11,060
Legal fees	20,551	131,177
Depreciation	48,923,443	17,275,634
Interest	2,784,208	2,113,432
Income & E. P. tax	31,387,388	31,416,469
Reserve	76,149	......
Patent amort.	......	153,508
Inventory res.	......	3,962,970
Net profit	14,928,122	16,014,161
Less: Pref. divds.	526,113	526,113
Common divds.	7,444,100	7,444,100
Surplus for year	6,957,909	8,043,948
Add: Prev. surplus	39,664,434	32,701,323
Excess insurance	1,338,308	
Less: Adjustments	2,177,003	
Pension fund	275,490	1,694,407
Earned surplus forwd.	44,894,558	39,050,864
Earned per share:		
Preferred	$188.85	$202.72
Paid	6.00	6.00
Common	19.35	20.81
Paid	10.00	10.00
Working capital	$78,748,687	$71,923,171
Balance Sheet Changes		
Cash	$23,886,364	$20,989,048
Investments	1,725,129	37,361,786
Accounts receivable	47,890,320	29,203,632
Inventories	54,338,337	27,418,553
Advances on sales	88,828,865	56,264,428
Notes payable	73,200,000	55,600,000
Fixed assets	274,789,785	168,471,209
Less: Depreciation	94,397,165	42,139,682

COMPTROLLER

Arthur Hodgkinson has been elected comptroller and treasurer of Canadian Car & Foundry Co., succeeding the late P. C. McLachlan. Mr. Hodgkinson is a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of England and Wales; has been in Canada since 1926 and joined Canadian Car in 1939.

American Cyanamid

Sales volume and profits before taxes were higher in 1942 for American Cyanamid Co., states the report of W. B. Bell, president, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1942, but net income was $5.7 millions against $6.8 millions.

Various problems were faced in the year. Mr. Bell declares that personnel shortages, increasingly acute, have been overcome to some extent by employment of women and by longer hours of work. Technical and operating staffs were able to adapt new processes and substitute materials to existing facilities.

The company and one of its subsidiaries was named in 1942 in an indictment of the U. S. Department of Justice, which charged with violation of anti-trust laws several thousand American companies and individuals. Those concerned in American Cyanamid Co. and the company itself have pleaded not guilty. Trials have been postponed in all cases, perhaps until after the war.

Consol. Inc. Surp.—Years Ended Dec. 31	1942	1941
Net oper. profit	$29,688,748	$26,122,640
Add: Divds.	1,041,624	1,073,307
Royalties	675,155	543,489
Other earnings	53,496	62,246
Net income	31,459,933	27,801,682
Less: Deprec., deplet.	5,218,908	4,960,056
Research, etc.	4,092,291	3,113,909
Interest	841,533	503,788
Conting. res.	1,000,000	1,000,000
Taxes (less E.P. refund.)	15,100,000	11,457,636
Net profit	5,666,901	6,766,293
Less: Dividends	4,088,132	5,300,428
Surplus for year	1,578,769	1,465,865
Add: Prev. surplus	18,176,688	16,506,822
Adjustments	......	204,000
Earn. surp. forward	19,755,457	18,176,688
Earned Per Share:		
Common	$1.95	$2.42
Paid	1.35	1.85
Working capital	$49,334,437	$39,080,899

Traders Finance

Restrictive orders governing consumer credit and the virtual discontinuance of automobile production effective late in 1941 have brought about a substantial decline in the business volume of Traders Finance Corp., states Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, president, in the report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1942.

Mr. Meighen adds that earnings will be "still more seriously affected" in the current year. Total receivables shown on the 1942 balance sheet amount to $5.8 millions, including $979,104 from the Dominion Government automobile pool. This compares with $14.9 millions at the end of 1941.

Three and a half per cent serial debentures, maturing in annual installments of $100,000 on Jan. 1, 1942, to 1948 inclusive, were authorized and issued in 1941. The first installment of $100,000 was redeemed Jan. 1, 1942, and the second installment on that date in 1943, leaving $500,000 outstanding after the latest payment.

Satisfactory earnings are reported for the subsidiaries, Canadian General Insurance Co. and Toronto General Insurance.

Income, Surplus—Years Ended Dec. 31	1942	1941
Financing income	$1,313,232	$1,881,766
Add: Other income	59,217	53,802
Total income	1,372,449	1,934,568
Less: Bank interest	235,161	609,272
Expenses	473,422	613,548
Equipment purch.	3,551	36,783
Debenture int.	21,000	24,500
Exec. salaries	49,174	53,590
Directors fees	1,680	1,625
Legal fees	1,310	2,976
Taxes	196,895	259,773
Net profit	300,135	334,186
Less: Int. on fdg. rts.*	20,130	20,130
Series A divds.	64,541	147,240
Surplus for year	215,464	334,186
Add: Prev. surplus	1,514,253	1,180,067
Surplus forward	1,729,706	1,514,253

*Charged to distributable surplus account, of which the remaining balance, $82,878, was liquidated in 1942.

Earned per share, "A"	$11.39	$12.73
Paid	6.00	6.00
Common	$2.32	$2.39
Nothing paid.		

EARNED PER COMMON SHARE

	1942 $	1941 $
Aluminium Ltd.	19.35	20.81
American Cyanamid	1.95	2.42
Brewers & Distillers	0.75	0.67
Canadian Fairbanks-Morse	3.54	4.97
Canadian Utilities	0.28	0.30
George Weston	1.50	1.30
Mercury Mills	0.70	0.82
Traders Finance	2.32	2.39

Geo. Weston

Improvement in earnings and working capital was reported by George Weston Ltd. during 1942. Net profit increased to $1.50 a common share as compared with $1.30 in 1941, despite a more than doubled tax bill. Total taxes worked out to $2.66 a common share. Working capital was $300,000 higher at $1.8 million.

J. A. Gairdner, chairman of the board, reports that operations to date in 1943 are relatively better than for the same period a year ago and from present indications the year ahead should prove a satisfactory one. A large share of the company's volume is in the form of iron rations for the armed services.

During 1942 the company purchased the business of Dr. Jackson's Foods Ltd., expected to be a valuable addition to Weston's earning power.

Cons. Income, Surplus—Yrs. Ended Dec. 31	1942	1941
Net operating profit	$2,368,559	$1,549,127
Add: Other income	8,004	1,178
Less: Exec. sals., legal, dir. fees	134,280	132,973
Depreciation	371,380	304,076
Interest	68,672	71,171
Income taxes	1,078,513	426,075
Inventory reserve	22,990	......
Net profit	698,729	616,010
Less: Pref. divds.	87,500	87,500
Pfd. divds.—Wm. Paterson	2,611	2,622
Com. divds.	323,537	323,537
Surplus for year	285,081	202,351
Add: Prev. surplus	1,658,895	1,424,043
Life ins.	21,590	153
Int. surplus	......	32,348
Less: Ins. prem.	6,432	......
Addit. tax	29,000	......
Surplus forward	1,930,134	1,658,895
Net per com. share	$1.50	$1.30
Paid	0.80	0.80
Working capital	$1,852,606	$1,536,801

Can. Fairbanks Morse

Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co. maintained a high level during 1942, with operating profits just short of $2 millions, or $38,000 less than in 1941. Tax provision was higher, with the result that profits on the common stock amounted to $3.54 a share, compared with $4.97 the year before.

Working capital position was bettered during the year, while the cash position recorded a marked improvement.

Income, Surplus—Years Ended Dec. 31	1942	1941
Gross income	$1,965,650	$2,070,181
Less: Depreciation	179,099	248,232
Tax provision	*1,435,707	1,356,428
Net profit	350,844	465,522
Less: Pfd. divd.	67,572	67,572
Com. divd.	180,000	120,000
Surplus	103,272	277,950
Previous surplus	†1,561,442	1,147,916
Surplus forward	1,664,714	1,425,866

*Tax refund $146,507. †Adjusted.

Earned on Common	$3.54	$4.97
Working capital	$3,636,195	$3,367,519
Balance Sheet Changes		
Cash	$1,004,685	$659,941
Mortgage held	29,780	33,678
Plant	1,500,408	1,494,047

Mercury Mills

Sales of Mercury Mills, Ltd., for 1942 were about 8.6% greater than in 1941, R. H. Hommel, president and general manager, reports. Increasing pressure of government controls and difficulty in obtaining sufficient raw materials is being reflected in the company's operations, he states.

Standard profits have been established by the board of referees and current tax provision is in accordance with this. The company had no bank loans on current account at the end of 1942, the amount shown being entirely represented by purchases of Victory Bonds for the company and employee accounts.

R. W. S. Johnston, Toronto, was elected a director last year to fill the vacancy created by death of Strachan Johnston, K.C.

Income, Surplus—Years Ended Dec. 31	1942	1941
Operating profit	$567,990	$452,204
Less: Exec., legal remun.	28,297	28,500
Directors' fees	6,357	6,357
Depreciation	169,580	165,548
Interest	44,675	46,175
Income & E. P. tax*	177,968	100,000
Conting. prov.	80,000	40,000
Net profit & surplus	56,061	65,624
Add: Prev. surplus	279,458	214,384
Refund. part E.P.T.	12,750	......
Less: Loss on secs.	......	550
Earned surplus forw'd	348,269	279,458

*Including refundable portion amounting to $12,750; company figures show this as part of year's profits.

Earned per share:		
Common	$0.70	$0.82
Paid	nil	nil
Working capital	$1,098,988	$890,695
Balance Sheet Changes		
Cash	$80,225	$3,772
Investments	*353,569	......
Inventories	1,045,863	1,147,508
Bank loans	‡201,750	225,094
Funded debt	861,000	891,000

*Includes $27,487 due from employees on Victory Loan subscriptions. ‡Covering Victory Loan purchases.

Canadian Utilities

Canadian Utilities Ltd., subsidiary of Dominion Gas & Electric Co. operating an electric power system in Alberta and Saskatchewan, reports gross income of $1.5 million in 1942 compared with $1.4 million for 1941. Sales last year totalled 31.1 million kw.h. against 28.3 millions kw.h. in 1941 and 24.6 million kw.h. for 1940. Number of customers served for 1942 was 18,871, compared with 18,371 for the previous year. The company shows $2.5 millions of 5% bonds outstanding at Dec. 31, 1942, down $27,000 from the end of 1941.

Income, Surplus—Years Ended Dec. 31	1942	1941
Gross income	$1,473,068	$1,396,964
Less: Expenses, etc.	802,653	746,716
Operating profit	670,415	650,248
Add: Other income	15,880	4,197
Total earnings	686,295	654,445
Less: Depreciation	147,307	139,696
Interest & chgs.	156,012	155,678
Income & E. P. taxes	*182,682	146,472
Loss on investments	......	156
Net profit	200,294	212,443
Less: Pref. divds.	70,000	70,000
Common divds.	111,636	120,939
Surplus for year	18,658	21,504
Add: Prev. surplus	64,200	41,770
Tax adjustment	......	926
Refundable E.P.T.	8,336	......
Earned surplus forw'd	91,194	64,200

*Includes $8,336 refundable portion E.P.T., shown by company as part of year's profits.

Earned per share:		
Preferred	$20.03	$21.24
Paid	7.00	7.00
Common	0.28	0.30
Working capital	$284,404	$222,550

Brewers & Distillers

Both operating and net profits of Brewers & Distillers of Vancouver for 1942 exceeded those of 1941. Net profit is equivalent to 75 cents a share compared with 67 cents and dividends of 50 cents regular, plus a bonus of 10 cents, have been declared, payable May 20 to shareholders of record April 20, the same rate as was paid for the previous year.

The company reports that Oliver Parker, London, Eng., replaced the late Sir George L. L. B. Prescott as a director during the last year.

Balance sheet shows improved working capital. Cash is up about $110,000 at $676,136 and government bonds held are shown at cost of $477,925, up almost $100,000 from the end of 1941. Refundable portion of excess profits tax is shown as $34,000.

Consol. Income, Surplus—Years Ended Dec. 31	1942	1941
Operating profit	$1,010,504	$767,004
Add: Other income	109,712	11,100
Total earnings	1,120,216	718,104
Less: Exec. remun.	30,500	30,500
Directors' fees	13,250	13,250
Legal fees	2,418	5,571
Depreciation	33,334	29,795
Income & E. P. taxes	510,000	310,600
Inventory res.	97,970	......
Net profit	432,745	388,388
Less: Common divds.	346,643	365,391
Surplus for year	86,102	22,997
Add: Prev. surplus	1,053,236	1,940,992
Pension adjust.	1,264	......
Less: Licenses, etc., w/o	50,000	50,000
Invest. w/o	......	10,000
Loss subsid. sale	......	850,753
Earned surplus forwd.	1,090,602	1,053,236
Earned per Share:		
Common	$0.75	$0.67
Paid	0.60	0.60
Working capital	$1,381,206	$1,185,099

NAMED DIRECTOR

Trevor F. Moore, who has been elected a director of McLeod, Young, Weir & Co., investment dealers.

Significant Investors' Index Numbers

No. of Securities	Mach. and equip. 8	Pulp and paper 7	Milling 3	Oils 4	Textiles and clothing 10	Food and allied prod. 12	Beverages 7	Bldg. mater. 15	Power and traction 15	Banks 8	Total utilities 19	Total co's. 95
(Base 1935-39=100)												
*1935 to date:												
High	134.5	234.4	149.7	123.7	135.7	118.3	128.3	153.4	146.8	118.2	145.0	134.1
Low	69.7	51.6	61.2	41.2	78.4	73.5	79.3	68.7	60.2	69.0	65.2	61.1
1943: Monthly Figures:												
Jan.	90.3	75.3	82.4	62.9	114.3	88.2	109.7	84.0	88.3	76.7	90.0	76.3
Feb.	94.0	75.8	88.3	67.2	117.4	88.1	111.8	85.0	88.0	78.6	88.0	78.7
1943: Weekly Figures:												
Mar. 4	96.6	80.8	91.4	66.1	117.2	81.6	110.7	84.9	89.1	78.7	91.6	78.9
Mar. 11	96.3	76.7	90.1	65.1	118.3	80.7	112.4	83.9	87.0	80.0	90.4	78.1
Mar. 18	95.5	76.3	88.3	63.3	116.4	80.7	111.8	84.6	86.9	80.3	90.3	77.7
Mar. 25	95.4	73.4	88.9	64.4	119.1	81.0	112.3	85.8	87.3	81.0	91.3	78.5
Apr. 1	99.5	78.2	89.0	69.1	119.1	84.1	122.3	87.4	92.5	80.8	96.9	74.3

*High and low for years from 1935 to date inclusive are based on weekly figures issued by Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Toronto Stock Exchange Index

	20 Indust.	20 Golds	10 B.M.	15 W.O.
Apr. 6	111.61	85.37	73.85	23.03
Apr. 5	111.44	84.64	73.64	22.80
Apr. 3	109.76	82.20	73.40	22.81
Apr. 2	109.85	81.69	73.25	22.67
Apr. 1	109.76	81.67	73.41	22.78
Mar. 31	108.86	82.31	73.36	21.96
Month ago	105.16	81.58	70.20	23.32
Year ago	82.39	65.41	63.30	16.17
High 1943	111.61	85.28	73.95	23.91
Low 1943	98.88	70.64	63.57	18.14

Montreal Stock Exchange Averages

	10 Util.	20 Ind.	30 Cmd.	10 Pprs.	15 Golds
Apr. 6	56.0	74.0	68.0	87.36	64.36
Apr. 5	55.9	73.7	67.7	86.40	62.48
Apr. 3	55.2	73.5	67.4	83.93	61.32
Apr. 2	55.5	73.5	67.5	84.33	60.91
Apr. 1	55.7	73.7	67.7	83.43	61.46
Mar. 31	55.9	73.6	67.7	82.56	61.46
Month ago	54.7	69.0	64.3	81.57	57.77
Year ago	41.9	56.7	51.8	65.46	40.08
High 1943	56.0	74.0	68.0	87.36	64.36
Low 1943	51.8	63.4	59.5	74.07	49.15

INVESTMENT SECURITIES
NESBITT, THOMSON & COMPANY, LIMITED
355 St. James Street West, Montreal
Branches in the principal cities of Canada

YOU have a date with THE FUTURE

Every dream of the future begins with *a wish . . . a hope.* The hope that some day there will be a better job . . . perhaps an opportunity to go into business, to travel, to live in the country. Yes, there are thousands of such dreams . . . but, of them all perhaps the greatest is the desire for financial security. The first step is to write for details of the *Living Protection* plan offered by Investors Syndicate of Canada Limited. Through this time-tested plan, thousands of Canadian men and women are already keeping their date with the future. Through this plan, you can do so too. Write today and get the facts.

INVESTORS SYNDICATE of Canada Limited
Living Protection... everyman's road to financial security
Head Office: Winnipeg, Man. Branch Offices in Principal Cities

IN TORONTO
CARS and TRUCKS FOR RENT
Call car-U-drive
100 RICHMOND STREET WEST TORONTO, ONT.
AD. 5733

EAST MALARTIC—4,000,000 shares

The Company has been going through a period of adjustment; with the mine likely to regain a normal production and earning basis by early next year.

At present milling 1,200 tons daily of $6.22 grade. The 1,800 ton milling capacity will hardly be regained before labour conditions improve and government restrictions are removed.

In addition to the ore reserves officially reported as 2,682,000 tons of $7.56 grade, reports indicate that in the developing to the east over the past year, new ore zones of higher than average grade, and over very substantial widths, have been indicated.

East Malartic appears to be one of the substantial tonnage mines of the future.

MORE PARTICULARS ON REQUEST
No Issues Sponsored—Independent Opinions on Any Security
Industrials — Bonds — Mines — Oils
C. C. FIELDS & CO.
Partners: C. C. FIELDS — J. C. L. ALLEN — G. D. ADAMS — F. ROSE
Members The Toronto Stock Exchange
200 BAY STREET E. & O. E. Waverley 4731 TORONTO, ONTARIO

NOW -while genuine parts are still available...

—have your Underwood Typewriters rebuilt by the manufacturer!

Because new typewriters can no longer be had by civilian users, hundreds of far-sighted Underwood-owners are having their machines rebuilt by the manufacturer — to see them through!

Production of replacement parts is also limited. Today, Underwood Elliott Fisher can rebuild and revitalize your typewriters—*tomorrow may be too late!* Underwood Elliott Fisher rebuilds Underwood Typewriters as only *the builders* can! Working with factory skill, tools and new, genuine parts, Underwood technicians restore speed, accuracy and ease of operation—and greatly prolong the life of machines!

Costly? The cost is insignificant when compared to the new-machine performance and durability Underwood-Elliott-Fisher rebuilding ensures. Time payments if desired. Ask for an estimate *today!*

UNDERWOOD ELLIOTT FISHER LIMITED
Joseph L. Seitz, President
Head Office: 135 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont.
Branches in all Canadian cities.
431
UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITERS — CANADA'S 7-OUT-OF-10 CHOICE

Estate Planning

In planning your estate to the best advantage various factors have to be taken into consideration . . . its liquid position, the effect of today's heavy taxation, the tax economy of setting up trusts, the disposal of your business, a sound investment policy for your trustee. This Corporation offers a service of information and counsel on estate planning based on a long practical experience in administering estates. We invite your inquiries; you will incur no obligation.

THE TORONTO GENERAL ★TRUSTS★ CORPORATION

Head Office: 253 Bay Street, Toronto

EXPERIENCED TRAVELLERS CARRY MONEY SAFELY

Canadian Pacific Express TRAVELLERS CHEQUES

★

Challenging! Provocative!

ARE EMPIRES DOOMED?

By LIONEL GELBER

Author of *Peace by Power*

"A two-fisted realist."—*Montreal Star.* Published for the Canadian Institute of International Affairs.

40 cents
At Your Bookseller's
RYERSON

★

The Shareholder

Prospective increase in the quota of materials allocated for production of farm implements for the 1944 season should improve the position of companies such as Massey-Harris, Cockshutt Plow, Fleury-Bissell and others. Indications are that more than double the 1943 tonnages of materials will be allocated to this purpose for the year beginning Oct. 1.

At present these companies, with perhaps one or two exceptions, are fully occupied in production of war materials. But their regular lines are being neglected and production of war materials is something that is subject to rapid and unexpected changes. Thus the earnings position of the implement manufacturers should be strengthened, as they will become less dependent on war work, a line which returns small profits and is subject to many shifts.

* * *

Abitibi Power & Paper Co. Moratorium Act is to be extended for another year by the Ontario Legislature. This was originally passed in 1941 to prevent completion of a judicial sale of the company's assets planned by bondholders as a step toward a reorganization. It was extended by order in council from Dec. 31, 1942, its original expiry date, to June 30, 1943.

This act the Ontario Supreme Court held to be ultra vires in Dec., 1941. This judgment was upheld by the Court of Appeals in March, 1942, but the Ontario Legislature subsequently extended the act and passed legislation allowing an appeal to the Privy Council. The case is now before the latter body and an early decision is expected.

Market Opinions

Strong stock market action in recent weeks has convinced some students of its action that chances of overcoming technical weaknesses and going on for further gains are improved, others are still cautious.

Magazine of Wall Street, N.Y.—The market's technical performance is favorable as the industrial average moves into new high ground after a five-week consolidation, and more inclusive indices approach the early 1936 levels. Selective purchases are advised.

* * *

Barron's, N.Y. (The Trader)—Whether the absolute top has been seen or whether the current enthusiasm carries substantially further, the odds are against indiscriminate buying. There is no question that the public, which is usually tardy in sensing a trend, is heavily in the market. The buying is admittedly for cash, and, consequently, no top-heavy credit structure is being built up that must perforce be liquidated. On the other hand, the switch from cash into stocks is largely by those who, at the successive lows of June, 1940, and Sept., 1941, and April, 1942, saw in cash the only haven for capital. . . . Because, except for lowered yields and marked speculative activity, it is difficult to make out a strong case for an immediate decline, there is all the more reason for caution.

Canadian Pacific Railway ordinary shares have scored a relatively sharp advance in value during recent weeks. As far as can be learned, volume of trading on Canadian exchanges is not particularly large, the upward movement in value being in sympathy with the New York trend for higher prices for railroad shares.

Company Reports

Wilsil Ltd.

Wilsil Ltd., Montreal, meat packing firm, reports a drop in gross income in 1942 to $376,851, compared with $413,795 the year before. Net profits were well maintained, with share earnings totalling $1.34, as against $1.42 the year before.

The balance sheet reflects a further strengthening of working capital position. Inventory and accounts receivable were higher, while a bank overdraft was accompanied by a reduction in accounts payable.

Income, Surplus—Years Ended Dec. 31	1942	1941
Total earnings	$376,851	$413,795
Less: Depreciation	47,231	46,290
Income & E. P. taxes	*147,326	175,000
Net profit	182,294	192,505
Less: Common divds.	135,700	135,700
Surplus for year	46,594	56,805
Add: Prev. surplus	1,185,838	1,129,033
Refundable E.P.T.	85	......
Earned surplus forwd.	1,232,517	1,185,838
*Includes $85 refundable portion of E.P.T.		
Earned per share:		
Common	$1.34	$1.42
Paid	1.00	1.00
Working capital	$1,509,705	$1,448,721
Balance Sheet Changes		
Cash	$101,182	$185,370
Investments	200,000	......
Accounts receivable	940,342	909,237
Inventories	836,398	770,742
Bank loans	314,197	......
Accts. payable	170,601	386,201

Canadian Dredge

A substantial volume of business in the year ended Dec. 31, is reported by A. M. German, president of Canadian Dredge & Dock Co. Included were projects for the Dominion Government.

Several dredging contracts were also taken up, and one complete unit is still on charter on operations in the Atlantic. The Canadian Government has several tugs and derricks in use on the east coast on a rental basis. The Kingston dry dock has experienced considerable activity, Mr. German says, with the bulk of the work stemming from new construction undertaken for the Department of Naval Service. The margin of profit on such work is limited.

Depreciation, at $125,000, is above the previous provision of $90,000, in 1942, but the larger amount was felt necessary owing to work of various units in salt water. Total reserve now stands at $2 millions, equal to 56% of assets. The entire plant is reported in excellent condition.

Consol. Inc., Surp.—Years Ended Dec. 31	1942	1941
Operating profit	$303,566	$79,223
Add: Bond revenue	15,798	15,709
Bank interest	36	1,676
Bonds sold	10,400	1,562
Total income	329,800	98,171
Less: Depreciation	125,000	90,000
Loss plant scrapped	860	......
Exec. remun.	21,375	22,200
Directors' fees	2,950	......
Taxes	70,000	......
Net profit	109,415	*14,029
Add: Prev. surplus	763,015	782,097
Adj. insur. claims	28,559	......
Less: Addit. inc. tax	......	879
Workmen's comp.	......	4,173
Surplus forward	900,989	763,015
*Deficit.		
Earned per share	$1.15	......
No dividend paid during 1942 but $1 a share declared, payable May 1, 1943.		
Working capital	$807,558	$726,906

Brandram Paint

Brandram-Henderson Ltd. reports income of $285,630 in 1942, as against $176,650 the year before. After tax provision, there was a surplus of $68,662, compared with $24,295 in 1941. In this connection Norman Holland, president, reports that bond interest for 1942 has been earned and will be paid June 1 next. In addition, under cumulative provisions of the trust deed, a further amount equal to nearly two years' bond interest is available from accumulated earnings.

The balance sheet at the end of 1942 shows a betterment in position, particularly in respect to cash, investments and accounts receivable. Inventories were down somewhat.

Income, Surplus—Years Ended Dec. 31	1942	1941
Total income	$285,630	$176,650
Less: Depreciation	50,000	50,000
Reorgan. exp.	......	15,126
Interest	49,500	49,500
Tax provision	*117,468	37,729
Surplus	68,662	24,295
Previous surplus	†82,326	62,622
Surplus forward	150,988	86,917
*Exc. refund. portion $9,564.		†Adjusted.
Working capital	$293,335	$252,803
Balance Sheet Changes		
Cash	$23,775	$51,535
Govt. bonds	10,000	......
Accts. receivable	421,662	350,821
Inventories	412,536	510,098
Investments	69,582	83,365
Bank loans	190,000	300,000

Supersilk

Operating conditions during 1942 were "serious in character," W. S. Thompson, president of Supersilk Hosiery Mills, reports in the annual statement for the period ended Dec. 31.

Mr. Thompson states that the mill is running with only approximately 55% of prewar staff and that total production last year dropped substantially from prewar levels. A strong position has been maintained, Mr. Thompson declares. Merchandise is being rationed to customers on a quota basis and every effort is being made to retain goodwill.

Cash on hand was $108,690 at the end of the latest period as compared with $393,294 previously. Accounts receivable are $122,470 against $169,434, and inventories $101,271 against $146,715 in 1941. Current liabilities are $109,534 as against $162,701.

Income, Surplus—Years Ended Dec. 31	1942	1941
Net earnings	$159,185	$186,935
Less: Taxes	60,000	70,000
Conting. res.	30,000	50,000
Net profit	69,185	66,935
Less: Pref. dividends	24,360	24,590
Surplus for year	44,825	42,345
Add: Prev. surplus	270,859	228,514
Surplus forward	315,684	270,859
Earned Per Share: Pref.	$15.53	$13.84
Paid	5.00	5.00
Classes A & B	0.45	0.42
None paid.		
Working capital	$260,960	$586,696

Supertest Petroleum

Sales of products of Supertest Petroleum Corp. last year reflected the reduced civilian consumption of gasoline, estimated between 35 and 50%, states J. G. Thompson, president. Further reduction in gasoline available for civilian use in 1943 "is bound to reflect unfavorably on future operations" as "it is unlikely that expenses can be further reduced in a ratio to meet a further contraction in sales." The company has closed some of its retail outlets.

Working capital is somewhat lower than a year ago, but this is more than offset by higher book value of loans and investments. Cash is down from $1.3 million to $936,607 while loans and investments rose from $126,394 to $728,589, said by Mr. Thompson to be represented by investment in recent Victory Loans.

Income, Surplus—Years Ended Dec. 31	1942	1941
Net oper. earnings	$502,047	$723,563
Less: Inventory res.	......	63,170
Tax reserve	200,000	300,000
Net profit	302,047	360,393
Less: Dividends	149,362	149,481
Surplus for year	152,685	210,912
Add: Prev. surplus	2,602,232	2,391,320
Surplus forward	2,754,917	2,602,232
Earned per share:		
Common & ordinary	$2.64	$3.17
Paid	1.00	1.25
Working capital	$349,458	$599,195

Viau Ltd.

Viau Ltd.'s financial statement for the year ended Jan. 30, 1943, reveals a small expansion in business with net profits on much the same basis as the year before. Earnings on the common stock equalled $1.05 a share, as against $1.13 in the preceding year.

The principal change in the balance sheet was the elimination of bank loans and a sharp increase in cash, which was effected through a reduction in accounts receivable.

Income, Surplus—Years Ended Jan. 31	1943	1942
Gross profit	$614,301	$595,631
Less: Oper. expenses	297,158	376,256
Interest	395	7,731
Bad debt res.	6,500	10,000
Depreciation	42,627	44,813
Tax provision	*173,828	58,200
Group insurance	......	2,466
Net profit	93,793	98,098
Less: Pfd. dividend	47,300	47,300
Surplus	46,493	50,798
Previous surplus	158,943	102,777
Add: Tax adjust.	10,408	33,468
Prov. tax rebate	447	......
Profit on asset sold	184	732
Capital surplus	......	5,564
Less: Adjustments	36,727	36,396
Surplus forward	182,200	158,943
*Refundable portion $17,535.		
Earned on Common	$1.05	$1.13
Working capital	$457,833	$354,926
Balance Sheet Changes		
Cash	$234,959	$68,808
Accts. receivable	127,336	288,719
Inventory	277,724	236,379
Bank loan	......	70,000

B.C. Veneer

Total plywood production of British Columbia Veneer Works, Nelson, B.C., was sold in 1942, directors state in the report for the year ended Dec. 31. Most went for war purposes. Ceiling prices have affected profits, since costs of labor and materials have risen. The bonded debt was liquidated during the year leaving a sinking fund surplus of $1,733.

Income, Surplus—Years Ended Dec. 31	1942	1941
Sales	$98,942	$105,342
Add: Inc. in invent.	268	12,177
Int. on sink. fund	609	2,300
Int. earned	365	......
Total earnings	100,184	119,919
Less: Exps., int. depr.	95,518	111,708
Net profit	4,666	8,111
Less: Dividends	7,375	7,375
Surplus on year	*2,709	736
Add: Prev. surplus	9,494	8,758
Less: 1941 taxes	5,967	......
Surplus forward	818	9,434
*Deficit.		
Earned per share	$1.58	$2.75
Paid	2.50	2.50
Working capital	$41,375	$44,106

Protective Association

Increased premium income, total assets and surplus are shown by the Protective Association of Canada in its 36th annual report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1942.

Holdings of bonds increased from $257,000 to $276,000 which represents the purchase of $20,000 of Dominion of Canada war loans. Indemnity claims were normal.

The company writes insurance against accident, sickness and accidental death for members of the Masonic order only.

	1942	1941
Total assets	$298,000	$286,000
Bonds	276,000	257,000
Prem. income	347,000	341,000
Surplus	109,591	106,683

The Bondholder

Bonds which have been speculative favorites from time to time are getting a fairly substantial amount of attention these days. Prices are working appreciably higher in good volume. Among those drawing trading interest have been Algoma Central Rail bonds, which are back up around the 27 mark. This company's annual meeting was to be held March 31 but was adjourned owing to the fact that no financial statement has been presented. The report is being held up by delay in an excess profits tax ruling, without which a statement would be misleading. Traders meanwhile anticipate a favorable showing.

Other issues turning over in volume are Abitibis and Browns, with International Hydros again showing marked strength.

* * *

Corporation bondholders continue to benefit from a steady improvement in their equity. The high level of business activity has allowed many companies to make substantial inroads on their outstanding funded debt. This gives the bondholder a greater assurance of coverage of fixed interest requirements while also reducing fixed charges for the company so that it may be better able to meet postwar conditions.

Recent annual reports show the extent of this trend. Consolidated Paper at the end of 1942 had $47.4 millions of its bonds outstanding as compared with $49.2 millions a year earlier. Further sinking fund operations have since reduced the total to $46.1 millions. Massey-Harris has $9.2 millions of bonds outstanding against $10 millions a year ago. Montreal Tram has cut its funded debt during the past year from $47.6 millions to $45.7 millions. Donnacona's debt is down to $6.8 millions from $7.2 millions.

These are merely random examples which are typical of what is going on practically throughout the corporate bond list.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT BONDS

BELL, GOUINLOCK & CO.
LIMITED

MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG

CABLE PAYMENTS to Great Britain and elsewhere at lowest rates

★

Ask at our nearest Branch Office

★

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO - BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA

NEW ISSUE

$1,500,000

NATIONAL SUGAR COMPANY LIMITED

6% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares.
Par Value $50 per share.

National Sugar Company Limited has been incorporated under the laws of the Province of Quebec for the purpose of manufacturing high-grade refined sugar from sugar beets.

DIRECTORS

Mr. CHAS. EMILE PREFONTAINE, Montreal, Pres. United Auto Parts Ltd.

Mr. HERRICK H. DYER, Cleveland, Ohio. Pres. The Dyer Company.

Mr. JOS. RHEAUME, Montreal, Industrialist and Agriculturalist.

Mr. EDOUARD MASSON, Montreal, King's Counsel.

Mr. LUCIEN ROBILLARD, Joliette, Que., Merchant.

Counsel to the issue: MASSON & CREVIER, 507 Place d'Armes, Montreal.

CAPITALIZATION

The capitalization of the Company is as follows:—

	Authorized	to be Outstanding
6% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares	$1,625,000	$1,500,000
Common Shares of no par value	75,000 shares	63,000 shares

The Preferred Shares of the par value of $50 each will be issued in registration form only; principal, dividend, and premium if any will be payable in lawful money of Canada in the City of Montreal; the shares shall carry the right to a fixed cumulative preferential dividend, payable semi-annually on August 1st and February 1st of each year, at the rate of 6% per annum, and shall rank both as regards dividend and return of capital in priority to all other shares of the company.

Of the issued no par Common shares 30,000 have been set aside and made available as subsidy to the purchasers of Preferred shares on the basis of one Common share with each $50 share of Preferred purchased.

Price: $50 per Share

The purchase to include one fully paid share of Common.

NATIONAL SUGAR COMPANY LIMITED
304 Aldred Building, Place d'Armes Montreal, Canada.
Telephone: HA. 1626.
Prospectus on Request.

. . . but just a light mopping will clean your linoleum floor!

Here are some hints on the care of your linoleum floor — important these days when due to the war the supply of linoleum for domestic use is limited.

Linoleum floors rarely need scrubbing. Just a thin coat of wax from time to time and light mopping is all that is needed to preserve the beauty and wearing qualities of linoleum. Avoid strong soaps, cleaning powders and excess water. Equip your furniture with domes. Careful observance of these simple rules will make your linoleum floor last longer and retain its beauty and charm. Write us for copy of our booklet on "The Care of Linoleum".

DOMINION *Battleship* LINOLEUM

DOMINION OILCLOTH & LINOLEUM CO. LTD. MONTREAL

The Editorial Page . .

The Whirlwind Threatens

h inflation dangers now reaching gravest rtions, Ottawa may soon be reaping the wind of its weak and wavering wage policy.

e McTague decision on the steel wage situa- a brave attempt to get the wage policy back e rails and to win worker acceptance.

strikers wanted a 55 cent basic wage re- ess of cost-of-living bonus. Mr. Justice Mc- gave them instead a total basic wage (base lus cost-of-living bonus) just about the same y demanded. But at the same time he tried intain the principle that wartime wage ad- ents should be made mainly by means of the f-living bonus.

McTague decision also refuses to declare and Algoma "national employers" and es to treat Trenton as a "basic" steel tion.

three items are very dear to the ambitions ion organizers. But the three items in the gue ruling are a shrewd attempt to isolate flationary germ of higher wages; to confine amage done by the strike settlement terms to o main centres involved, Sydney and Sault Marie; to try to halt the spread of the infla- y pestilence to all steel working centres—and inevitably to all industrial centres.

ignating the two firms "national employers" open wide the door to a union drive for onalization" of the steel industry in all parts nada and for all kinds of steel operations; oss-the-board wage demands, irrespective of idely differing conditions in industrial com- ies across Canada.

on leaders charge that the McTague decision double-cross; that they would never have ed work on its terms; that the government sticking to the terms on which the strikers back to work.

aking to the Retailers' Wartime Conference ronto this week, Donald Gordon, W.P.T.B. said:

ith all the sincerity and emphasis at my com- d, I tell you that the present danger (of infla-) cannot be overstated . . . . Nothing short of utmost effort and a settled determination to use y weapon at our command can prevent the mulating inflationary pressures . . . . rotting fabric of our democratic society."

government's labor administration has con- ed substantially to "the accumulating infla- y pressures" because it has not held firmly ourageously to the principle of the wartime ceiling. Labor union demands for speeding e inflationary spiral are suicidal. Because orker is inflation's first and most terribly d victim.

Anti-inflation Allies

C.I.O. affiliate, the United Electrical Radio achine Workers of America, recently took page advertisement in The Washington Post upon government leaders to do something and decisive about halting the inflationary ment rapidly gaining headway in the United .

aded "A proposal on behalf of 450,000 war rs, the union message demands action to a stable war economy.

What does it take to make up a stable war omy? It takes real price control. It takes rationing of all essential goods and services. kes a fair tax programme. It takes a stabil- wage structure. It takes nationally planned uction."

lling upon officials to act, the union offers n of co-operation. It offers voluntarily to n from demanding the general cost of living rise that would be negotiated in coming s when contracts are expiring. The wages would thereby not be paid to workers would t into a special fund. If officialdom gets the my stabilized by midsummer, the proceeds fund would be put into war bonds, other- paid to the workers.

e inflation battle is still being lost in the d States. It is not yet won in Canada. This s recognition that increased wages are one main fuels of the inflation fire is sound which brethren in other unions should digest ct on.

reased living costs naturally bring demands for higher wages. So does exorbitant profit for the employer.

Canada must insist that our war economy managers fight a last ditch battle against inflation. They must hold firm to the policy of no profiteering. In this respect, Canada's record is excellent.

But resolution to carry out price and wage control policies on a fair, well-defined basis needs to be renewed. A supreme test faces Canadian price and wage control in coming months. Playing with this control for political reasons or because of weakness will be disastrous. And the people who will suffer most if it fails will be the wage earners.

The Financial Post's Platform for War

1. *All manpower and resources, efficiently used, wherever needed, to win the war.*
2. *A national war cabinet of Canada's best, chosen not on party lines.*
3. *A non-political industrial executive to organize and direct procurement of war supply.*
4. *Pay-as-we-go policy, to the utmost possible limit to avert inflation.*
5. *Elimination of wasteful spending by public bodies or private individuals.*
6. *Planning NOW for postwar, by government and business, to ensure full employment and improving social standards through individual, competitive enterprise.*

No Delusions Here

There is widespread enthusiasm for "social security" but, generally, provided somebody else pays the costs.

A Hamilton steel plant has a "social security" scheme that is making fine progress and which makes crystal clear and inescapable the one basic fact about social security measures which is so widely overlooked: that social security costs, whether in terms of dollars, human effort or self-sacrifice.

Some 1,300 workers at Dominion Foundries and Steel plant have accumulated over $1.6 millions or an average of $1,257 each during the five years the fund has been in operation.

Each year the company pays into the fund 10% of the amount it pays in dividends. Employees pay in 3 to 5% of their earnings. Purpose is to provide a pension, to help bridge periods of reduced earnings or both.

Such a fund is a good demonstration of the essential partnership between workers and managers. Above all, it dispels the widespread delusion that by some magic government can provide social security without cost in toil or self-sacrifice on the part of the beneficiaries.

Tell All Essential Facts

With taxes such a major item in business cost, a report to shareholders which does not reveal the size of the income tax bill is quite unsatisfactory and improper.

Yet the annual report of a company in which there is a public investment interest has just been received which tells nothing on this vital item.

Failure by management to deal frankly with shareholders on this subject is a serious omission.

This is an extreme case, but too few companies in which there is a public investment interest are giving adequate tax information. Some companies, for instance, do not reveal whether or not the refundable tax is regarded as part of the year's earnings. There is a widespread and unjustified unwillingness to reveal tax settlements awarded by the tax referees.

Frank and complete annual reports are the duty of company officials to shareholders. They evidence alertness to the welfare of company relations with the community as a whole. Fortunately each year brings forth more and more reports which are models in this respect.

Cartoon by Grassick.

THE BLACK MARKETERS: ENEMIES ON HOME FRONT

The Postwar World . . .

In this department The Financial Post notes current comment, opinion and research on the world that will face us after the war has been won.

Of Things to Come

Because of his key position in Canada's economic affairs, Graham F. Towers, Governor of the Bank of Canada, made news Sunday on the CBC round-table forum discussing postwar problems entitled "Of Things to Come." The following is direct quotation from Mr. Towers' part in the programme.

No one can make any estimate of the actual amount that it might be necessary for the government to spend postwar to provide full employment. In peacetime one would expect that private consumption and investment would be on a very much greater scale than during the war. The government spending programme should be regarded as the residual activity necessary to bring about full employment:

I don't believe there are any insuperable obstacles to a government programme's being large enough to provide full employment.

The financial system which has met the war problems has the flexibility also to meet postwar demands.

If private business stands to make money as well as lose it, there will be no difficulty in getting adequate financing.

For full employment programmes, of course, there may be some desirable enterprises where the potential profits are so small, or the risks so great that private capital is not attracted. At the same time, the government may not want to undertake these activities itself. When this is the case, it may be necessary for the government and private enterprise to co-operate and make it possible for these projects to go ahead. There's no reason why developments of this character can't take place without a revolutionary change in the financial system.

It is important that the distribution of the national income over the population should be such as to create an effective demand for the things our productive system is capable of supplying. Now to the extent that this is the case, I don't believe that there will be any continuing general problem of underconsumption or overproduction.

There is no easy formula for maintaining the proper balance between production and consumption. This is the number one problem for government and business in the postwar period.

On the question of how the government would finance desirable public projects I would say that there would be grounds for government not meeting the entire cost of its programmes by taxing and drawing on public savings. The desire would be to encourage private spending and make government investment more of a residual item. If part of the necessary money had to come from credit expansion—and the projects were sound and in the public interest—then I should say go ahead.

Government borrowing from the banks (in the war years) did not bring about inflation for several reasons. For one thing, some of the public have been content to hold more money without trying to spend it; for another, to the extent that the public actually tried to spend the additional money in their pockets, they came up against the various government direct controls, such as rationing. But the credit expansion which the government has had to undertake is inflationary material and puts another burden on those direct controls which, heaven knows, are hard pressed enough already.

Our debt has risen, but we now owe nearly all of it to ourselves and the carrying charges on it are only a small fraction of our national income. No one wants to add unnecessarily to this debt, but I see no reason why its existence should prevent our going ahead with postwar projects which are necessary and desirable—be they private or public.

If the borrowing became too great—if the national debt rose beyond all proportion in relation to the productive assets we got for it—we might not be able fairly to distribute the carrying charges over the population.

I very much hope that in the postwar period we shall see a relatively free exchange of goods and services between the various countries. It means we shall likely have adequate income from abroad to be able to go ahead with desirable domestic policies free from the handicap of lack of foreign exchange.

I'm in favor of protecting the minimum standards of all producers—export or domestic. But I think it is not practical to suggest a fixed way of accomplishing this. A good deal depends on whether the depressed condition is temporary or likely to persist. In some cases it seems to me it might be proper to transfer people to other occupations where they could obtain reasonable living standards without being a burden on the rest of the economy.

There is no good reason why we should not be more prosperous after the war than ever before.

Post-Scripts . . . .

A Banking Trio

In one big sweep, the Bank of Nova Scotia recently appointed three assistant general managers, Macintyre, Enman and Ross.

Grant Macintyre is the living contradiction of the old libel that a successful banker must have a heart of stone. He is very popular with the staff and has made scores of solid friends—some of them with very good reason.

MR. MACINTYRE

He has been an unofficial trouble shooter for the bank, helping people out of jams, and helping them to keep out of jams. That naturally makes friends for himself and for his bank.

For many years he has been a member of one of Toronto's best golf clubs, but he refuses to take the game seriously. Things he likes much better are hunting and fishing where he can get a lot further away from financial statements and loan problems. Among his clubs are the National at Toronto and the Caledon Trout.

Some find his knowledge of banking and commercial law surprising for a layman.

Mr. Macintyre was born at Strathroy, Ontario; started with the Dominion Bank. Later he went to the Metropolitan Bank and got into the Nova Scotia through the amalgamation in 1914. In 1919 he became supervisor of branches and in 1934 chief supervisor.

Like so much about the Bank of Nova Scotia, the other two new assistant gm's are Maritimers.

Horace L. Enman was born and educated at Moncton. He also arrived in the Nova Scotia by the Metropolitan amalgamation. He knows both eastern and western Canada, having served various places including Calgary and Toronto.

MR. ENMAN

In 1920 he became supervisor of branches and in 1926 when supervision of the bank's business was decentralized, he became eastern supervisor with offices at Saint John, N.B., where he will continue to live and work.

Mr. Enman has what people call a "neat and tidy mind" plus outstanding capacity for work, which lets him do a big job for his bank and have lots of zest left over for community affairs. And on top of that he gets a lot of exercise playing handyman around his suburban home nine miles out of Saint John at Rothesay.

Fred W. Ross came from Pictou and started with the bank in the home town. Banking filled his juvenile soul with disgust so he quit, decided to be a sailor. One trip to England made up his mind that he wanted banking as a career.

MR. ROSS.

In 1909, he was made manager for the bank in Havana, came back to Winnipeg in 1916, then in 1923 returned to Cuba as supervisor of Cuban branches. For him the pattern of promotion continued and in 1925 he was back in Winnipeg as supervisor of western branches. His present job will keep him in that city. A son is a doctor specializing in neurology in Montreal.

• • •

Foundry Founder

Last Saturday evening 64 leaders of the Canadian business world—top-flight executives of the railway and steel industries—gave a testimonial dinner to 75-year-old Joseph Albert Kilpatrick. Each of those 64 present represented a year in the working life of a man who has come up the hard way to take an important place in the industrial life of Canada.

At the age of 11 young Kilpatrick got out of the Rothesay, Ont., public school, took his first job as an apprentice in a foundry. For that he got $25 a year and his keep. At the end of five years he had boosted himself to the 12 cents an hour category. The drive that he was showing even in those days apparently took some physical toll for at the age of 18 he found that he couldn't pass a life insurance medical examination. Now, 57 years later, he is going stronger than ever.

MR. KILPATRICK

Those who attended the Kilpatrick testimonial dinner already knew of the Beveridge plan and the Marsh plan for social security. That night they heard of the Kilpatrick plan which, in essence, is getting down to brass tacks and putting in hard work. One of the really self-made men on the business scene the pushing energy of Mr. Kilpatrick has carried him to the front of his industry. Secret of his success has been concentration on his work and despite that 64 years' concentration he still remains intensely active; his tall figure erect and energetic.

Mr. Kilpatrick's early experience taught him just about everything there is to know about foundry operation. Even today if something goes wrong in one of his plants he is capable of taking off his coat and setting it right. His presence was really first felt on the Canadian industrial scene when he formed Dominion Wheel & Foundries Ltd. in Toronto in 1910. Shortly after that he assumed control of Canada Iron Foundries. His foundry interests now extend across Canada and into the United States where his son Garfield heads Reading Car Wheel Co. and Albany Car Wheel.

A story is told that a couple of his friends who were running Railway & Power Engineering Corp. ran into some working capital difficulty, came to Kilpatrick for help. He threw in his assistance and that company is now doing a business that runs into millions of dollars annually.

Big customers for the Kilpatrick interests are the railways, and in return he is a good customer for them. A great part of his life has been spent travelling around visiting his plants, picking up new ideas, seeing that the latest and best is put into use at his foundries. To sell his products he has found the best approach to go direct to the man most directly concerned with what he has to sell; they can then both talk each other's language.

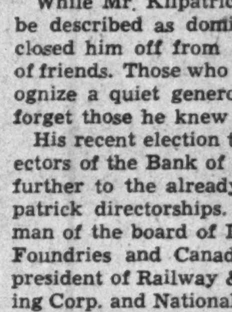
While Mr. Kilpatrick's character must be described as dominant, that has not closed him off from a very wide circle of friends. Those who know him best recognize a quiet generosity that does not forget those he knew in earlier days.

His recent election to the board of directors of the Bank of Nova Scotia added further to the already long list of Kilpatrick directorships. He is now chairman of the board of Dominion Wheel & Foundries and Canada Iron Foundries, president of Railway & Power Engineering Corp. and National Iron Corp.; director of Dominion Steel & Coal and its subsidiaries, Bank of Nova Scotia and Anglo-Canadian Wire Rope Co.

• • •

Brief Retirement

John James Vaughan, for many years vice-president and secretary-treasurer of the vast T. Eaton Co., Ltd., retired last December. He was 62, had worked hard all his life, looked forward to fishing a bit and gardening and reading and just loafing.



MR. VAUGHAN

He took it easy for four months, but new jobs are piling up on him. This week he was elected a director of the Bank of Toronto. Recently he became a director of Victory Aircraft, the government company manufacturing bombing airplanes at Malton.

Born in Toronto, he went to work for the old Grand Trunk Railway when he was 17 and two years later switched to the financial house of A. E. Ames & Co. In 1903 he joined the staff of the T. Eaton Co., then entering a period of enormous expansion.

His flair for finance, his calm judgment and his knack of sizing up a situation, brought him rapid advancement. In four years he was secretary. When he was 36 he became a director. When he was 37, he was appointed treasurer. He was named vice-president in 1933.

Mr. Vaughan, in spite of his business affairs, found time to take part in a wide range of community and national activities, among them the Toronto Federation for Community Service, the Toronto Art Gallery, the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, the Arts and Letters Club.

His beautiful home, "Donningvale," overlooks Toronto's Don Valley and has given him plenty of scope to exercise his taste for landscape gardening.

At 62, he looks years younger, still has an athlete's spring in his step, plays a fair to middling game of golf. He is fond of fishing and duck hunting, of sailing and canoeing. For some years he rode to hounds regularly. Early associates still remember his proficiency at rugby, hockey and lacrosse.

Mr. Vaughan married Estelle Pearl Leslie in 1908, and has a daughter and a son. A second son was killed overseas fighting with the R.C.A.F.

Other People's Views . . . .

Canadian torial of the Week

rk of a Young Nation

The Journal, Ottawa

of the noticeable things about the ere of Anthony Eden was the with which we seemed to eat praise that he offered to Can- war effort. If Prime Minister ent to England, no one over there ever think of asking him what ght of Britain's war effort; prob- ouldn't care a tinker's curse what ught about it. But let a visiting man come over here—or a visit- nerican, for that matter—and we plead with him to pat us on the nd tell us we're doing a fine job. sitor, of course, being polite and atic, has nothing else left to him go all out in praise of us.

the sign, we suppose, of a young of a nation which has not yet ts feet sufficiently to have enough -confidence.

ourselves, there are times when h that distinguished visitors like y Eden, plus some distinguished men at home, would have less about our war effort. Too often raise it because they think it's ht thing to do, and without know- reat deal about it—with that only for argument and political pro- a among ourselves. Actually, the seful appraisal of what Canada g in this war must come from ns themselves.

As Others See Us . . .

It is an Opportunity

The Leader-Post, Regina

Because supplies of certain kinds of munitions and weapons have piled up in a quantity sufficient for a long period of combat, there is a slowing down at the factories which have been engaged in these particular tasks. The Financial Post has recorded that decisions have been reached at Wshington and London which will completely halt the manufacture of one weapon which has kept two Canadian factories going at top speed. The Toronto business paper also asserts that plants turning out guns, shells and explosives are letting up or will let up shortly.

This does not mean these factories will no longer be required. If Mr. Churchill is right about the length of the war they assuredly will be needed again but for the present the stockpiles of what they produce are enormous. If Mr. Churchill is wrong, then they will be the first to face the problem of conversion to peace jobs.

This conversion of war industry to peacetime requirements is one of the important jobs the nation will face as the war ends. If it can be accomplished quickly and in an orderly manner two first class results will follow. One is that the problem of the readjustment of labor following demobilization will be simple. The other is that Canadian products will be first into world consumer markets. The rewards of a quick conversion will be enormous.

Would it not be possible for industry to see this period of slacking production as an opportunity rather than as a difficulty? Could industry not seize upon it to perfect plans for conversion, to decide upon postwar products, design them and get started making the tools and machines for their manufacture, locate and perhaps assemble raw materials and generally do the multitude of things that are necessary in such a case?

The problem of reconversion is a task for industry, one in which management and ownership can show initiative and ingenuity. If that initiative and ingenuity does not exist then the future is rather black. The job it has done in the war shows that it possesses those qualities in abundance, but it must shake itself free from the idea of depending on government to guide it and even do a large part of its job

Now is the time to start showing them, for this lull in war requirements is an opportunity not a misfortune.

• • •

Sayings of the Week

"This country cannot prosper unless we maintain a motive of a just reward for honest effort in the sphere of useful endeavour. Thus it is that private enterprise has been the mainspring of world progress throughout the generations."—*Hon. John Bracken, Progressive Conservative Leader.*

What the Papers Are Saying . . .

Gordon Highlanders

The Printed Word

A glance through the directory of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board is convincing proof of the care with which directors and administrators are chosen for the various divisions.

Mr. Short and Mr. Close are in the rationing section, as is quite fitting. Gallup is hooked up with farm machinery, naturally. Mr. Scythe, however, is not with the farm section, but cutting down waste in cotton waste under the textiles heading.

Mr. Weaver is closely connected with full-fashioned hosiery, and Mr. Shoemaker is in the leather division. There's a Stoker in the coal department, and Dr. Finn is in fisheries. Mr. Olive belongs to the food administration as does Dr. Planta, urging greater victory gardens.

There's an ecclesiastical touch to the Board, too, which has an Abbey and a Deacon. And it might be added that Mr. Atkins is in the ranks also.

• • •

Stop Me If . . .

"Im afraid that new cashier you sent me is dishonest."

"Oh, come now! You should not judge by appearances."

"I didn't, it's disappearances in this case."

The Mail-box . .

Dual Purpose Cows

Editor, The Financial Post:

Last week's issue of The Financial Post carried a brief article by Gordon L. Smith on "The Business of Farming." Speaking of dairy products Mr. Smith writes, "A great deal of this butter comes from these part beef cows, technically known as dual-purpose cattle." He states that, under labor shortage conditions, "the tendency will be to dry up these marginal cows and turn them into beef."

Most of us doubtless understand what Mr. Smith means in his reference to dual-purpose cattle, but many readers are liable to be left with an erroneous impression as to just what constitutes dual-purpose type. Pick up any issue of the Shorthorn News, published by the Canadian Shorthorn Association at Guelph, Ont. You will notice a number of advertisements in each issue inserted by breeders of dual-purpose Shorthorns. Officially there are no other dual-purpose cattle or breeds. Dual-purpose Shorthorns have long been noted for their ability to produce both milk and beef. They are not "marginal" cows in any sense of the word.

Doubtless your Mr. Smith knows of dual-purpose herds in which the average production is from six to eight thousand pounds of milk per year. This is about double the average production for all cows in Canada, despite the phenomenal yields of Holsteins and dairy breeds. It is the average cow which might be referred to as "marginal"—the cow which gives 3,500 lb. of milk per annum.

We agree that anyone who is short of labor will, if necessary, dry off his cows, or some of them, and carry on doing the best he can, regardless of the breed of cow he possesses, but that still does not necessarily make a dual-purpose cow a marginal cow in any sense of the word. She is, indeed, the most profitable farmer's cow in Canada.

J. D. Guild,
Agricultural Agent.
Canadian National Railways,
Montreal.

Editor's Note.—The reference, of course, was to common, grade cows, which can be fattened or milked, and not to the recognized dual-purpose Shorthorn breed which, as Mr. Guild states, is not to be confused with any marginal animal.

The Financial Post

Member Audit Bureau of Circulations

A weekly newspaper, presenting in a popular manner reliable information respecting investments, business and national affairs in Canada.

DOUGLAS M. GOWDY, Manager
RONALD A. McEACHERN, Editor

Published by
The MacLean Publishing Co., Limited
481 University Avenue, Toronto 2.

JOHN BAYNE MACLEAN, Founder and Chairman.
HORACE T. HUNTER, President.
FLOYD S. CHALMERS, Executive Vice-president.
B. G. NEWTON, Vice-president.

Subscription Terms: Single copies, 10 cents. Yearly, in Canada, United States, Mexico and British Empire, $5; all other countries, $6.

Advertising Rates: Single insertion $4.20 per inch. Contract terms upon request.

Montreal: Dominion Square Building. Murray R. Chipman, Eastern Manager; John E. Langdon, Eastern Editor.

Ottawa: 260 Irving Ave. (Tel. 8-0847); Kenneth R. Wilson, Resident Correspondent.

New York: 522 Fifth Ave.

Chicago: 309 West Jackson Blvd.

London, England: Quadrant House, 55 Pall Mall, S.W.1.

Suggestion Boxes Pay Off

Workers' Ideas Boost Production, Save Materials

By IAN SCLANDERS

Because workers have been encouraged to pass their bright ideas along to management, Canadian factories are saving materials, manpower and machine tools—and hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Many plants have had employees' suggestion boxes for years. Formerly—with some notable exceptions—they gathered little but dust. Times have changed. Today the employer who says the suggestion box is the most valuable thing in the whole shop isn't kidding.

Under pressure of war's demands for production and more production—this in the face of shortages of all kinds—management has become increasingly aware of the fact that the man on the job often knows how it can be simplified, how certain operations can be eliminated, how savings can be effected.

Following this up, management has not only invited suggestions but has offered to pay for them.

A Case in Point

A case in point is that of McKinnon Industries, Ltd., of St. Catharines. At last reports this company had paid out 160 awards, amounting to $6,202, for ideas which came from employees. These ideas had saved $107,177—and would save many times that as time went on.

Out in the forge shop of McKinnon Industries, Gabriel Legai worked on production of differential spiders for military vehicles. He saw no reason why the multiple for the spider couldn't be cut down half an inch, forwarded a proposal that this be done.

Legal got a bonus of $102.59 under McKinnon Industries' Employee Suggestion Plan. Adoption of his suggestion resulted in a saving of 27,000 pounds of steel a year.

Mike Keba, worker in the foundry, devised a new method of removing sand from the moulding line. This meant an annual saving of several thousand man-hours. Keba pocketed an award cheque for $50.50.

A similar cheque went to Harry Argent, who suggested the welding of high speed tool bits to mild steel shanks—this to save high speed steel.

Tom Wormald, another employee, was able to prove that the steering arm of an army truck contained excess stock which could be saved by forging. So 10,000 pounds of steel are being saved annually for other purposes, and Tom has cashed a bonus cheque for $36.50.

Manufacturing plants have had suggestion boxes for years. With certain notable exceptions these gathered little but dust. Employees were diffident about coming forward with ideas, were inclined to feel they might be ignored or laughed at. Management has succeeded in breaking down that feeling under wartime pressure for production. Workers now realize their ideas are really wanted — know in many plants they will be rewarded with bonuses. Result is that suggestion boxes are paying rich dividends in savings of materials, manpower, machine tools and money.

Then there was George Toth, of the gun plant, who suggested that two tool blocks be used to qualify the piston rod in two operations. This used to be done with one tool, requiring six operations. George got a cheque for $36.50.

Sam Russo, likewise of the gun plant, saw no reason why the scrap bar ends from truck transmissions couldn't be used to make shafts for gun mounts, instead of being consigned to the scrap heap. His idea resulted in annual savings of 14,410 pounds of steel, brought him a $25 award.

Jack Sciamonte watched cross holes being drilled in heavy differential cases, figured out a way in which a four-way drill could be used instead of a two-way drill. It meant an annual saving of 3,000 man-hours, brought Sciamonte a $25 award.

These are typical of the suggestions McKinnon Industries has received—are only a few of many which have been adopted.

The McKinnon Employee Suggestion Plan has brought that company inquiries from industries across the country, a number of which have already instituted similar schemes with excellent results.

Executives of plants where the old tin suggestion box has suddenly started to pay dividends say it's important that the idea be sold to employees properly.

The reason the suggestion box was always—or usually—empty in the past was that workers refused to accept the premise that management was sincere in asking for suggestions. The boys out in the shop were afraid their proposals would just be ignored or—worse still—laughed at.

It has been necessary to overcome this feeling, to obtain the confidence of the workers, to make them realize that when they make a suggestion the gesture is sincerely appreciated—even though the suggestion itself may be impracticable.

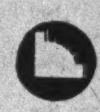
Questionnaire

McKinnon Industries has gone further than to merely invite suggestions and offer rewards for them. It has circulated to all employees a questionnaire asking them the following questions about their particular phase of production—

1. Can the part, or operation be eliminated?
2. Can a cheaper material be satisfactorily substituted for that now in use?
3. Can the condition of the material (cleanliness, hardness, straightness, etc.) be improved?
4. Is excess material being left on the part to be machined off?
5. Can a special tool be introduced that will combine two or more operations?
6. Will a new fixture improve the job by better clamping methods; reduction of loading and unloading times; eliminating the need of machining locating surfaces for further accurate machining; making possible the combination of two or more operations?
7. Will the rearrangement of machines or regrouping of machines permit the operator to complete more operations in the same length of time, or, in other words, can your operation be performed in the idle time of another?
8. Will the addition of slides, conveyors or stock handling facilities improve the job, so that the job may be speeded up?
9. Can the part be redesigned to aid the operator without affecting the function of the part?
10. Can available devices used on other jobs be used to advantage on yours?
11. Will the application of mechanical equipment, such as hoists, speed up your job?
12. Is there a more suitable machine available?
13. Can the limits, tolerances or required finish be changed to reduce effort?
14. Will the addition of stops to your machine or the redesign of gauges reduce scrap on your job?
15. Are there any safety improvements that should be made?
16. Can the number of set-ups be reduced so that your machine is in operation more of the time?

The Week in Business

Most business figures continue to show gains over preceding periods. The rate of gain has slowed down, however, and physical limits imposed by labor, materials and equipment are admittedly coming closer.



Country general store sales averaged 16% higher in February than in the same month a year ago. All regions showed gains, which ranged from 4% for northern Ontario to 26% for southern Saskatchewan and northern Alberta. The prairie area led the gains.

Dividend payments for March, as measured by the Nesbitt, Thompson index, declined slightly to 122.1 compared with 122.3 for February. The latest month is still 1% ahead of the corresponding month in 1942 and 1941.

Flour production in February was just under two million bbls. against 1.6 million a year ago. Flour mills operated at 93.4% of capacity in February compared with 73.5% a year ago. On a crop year basis the seven months ended February has seen total wheat flour output of 13.4 million bbls. against 11.5 million bbls.

Car loadings for the week ended Mar. 27 increased to 66,989, heaviest week so far this year. Gains were shown by grain livestock, coal, pulpwood and miscellaneous, while lumber, pulp and paper and ore were down.

	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Year Ago
Physical vol. of business, D.B.S.*	....	227.3	225.8	221.2	192.3
National income, D.B.S. (c)	....	....	693	647	560
Dom. war expend. (million $)	....	199.6	185.0	218.9	132.5
Dom. total revenue (do.)	....	169.4	216.8	175.0	111.1
Dom. total expend. (do.)	....	228.1	233.2	360.4	163.2
Dept. store sales index no.	....	154.3	147.8	146.6	142.8
Retail sales index no.	....	....	155.2	156.4	150.8
Wholesale sales index no.	....	....	138.7	148.4	132.2
Country store (% change pr. yr.)	....	+16.4	+7.9	+14.6	+15.3
Divd. payment index§	122.1	122.3	122.5	122.7	121.1
Bank deposits (1935-39=100)	....	150.0	157.0	189.0	159.1
•Cash and cheque pay. index	....	149.2	155.3	166.0	112.7
•Bank debits (1935-39=100)	....	152.1	148.3	142.1	118.5
•Money supply (c)	....	4,182	4,344	4,347	3,607
NEWSPRINT % OF CAPACITY—					
Production ratio	....	63.1	66.0	70.6	84.3
Shipment ratio	....	58.1	65.8	71.7	78.9
RAILWAY FREIGHT LOADINGS—					
Tons	175.5	155.1	175.9	142.0	169.3
Cars	139.7	130.5	145.2	126.5	140.4
COST OF LIVING—					
D.B.S	116.9	117.1	118.8	118.6	115.7
EMPLOYMENT INDEX No. D.B.S.—					
All industries	....	183.7	186.5	183.3	165.8
Manufacturing	....	219.6	221.7	218.6	187.1
Payrolls (June 1/41=100) (b)	....	132.0	144.3	140.8	112.3
Payroll index (a) (1937=100)	....	218	230	216	185

			Jan. 1 to date		%
RAILWAYS—	1943	1942	1943	1942	Change
•Carloadings (week Mar. 27)	66,989	62,369	774,979	797,295	—2.7
•C.P.R. gross (week Mar. 31) $	8,427,000	6,980,000	63,282,000	57,644,000	+9.7
C.N.R. gross rev. (Feb.) $	30,329,000	24,950,000	59,607,000	50,917,000	+17.0
C.N.R. net rev. (Feb.) $	5,122,610	3,644,440	9,595,324	8,801,552	+9.0
C.P.R. gross rev. (Feb.) $	20,333,526	18,238,114	39,261,446	36,898,387	+6.4
C.P.R. net rev. (Feb.) $	2,819,368	3,014,013	5,060,023	6,198,076	—18.3
IRON AND STEEL—(February)—					
‡Pig iron production (tons)	157,467	143,973	254,567	307,129	—17.1
‡Steel production (tons)	245,588	242,921	452,596	501,937	—9.8
CONSTRUCTION—					
•Contracts awarded (Mar.)	$11,110,600	17,850,400	42,113,900	41,783,500	+0.8
Building permits (Jan.)	3,222,324	6,432,687	....	....	—49.9
Cement prod., bbls. (Jan.)	294,135	283,395	....	....	+3.8
AGRICULTURE—					
•Flour prod., bbls. (Jan.)	1,949,182	1,549,162	3,912,224	3,105,012	+25.9
Cattle sales▲ (Feb.)	76,985	76,861	133,954	187,137	—28.4
Hog sales▲ (Feb.)	510,761	497,125	1,010,605	1,087,938	—7.1
SEA FISHERIES—‡					
Catch cwts. (Jan.)	447,600	771,200	....	....	—42.0
Landed value (Jan.)	743,600	917,400	....	....	—18.9
NEWSPRINT—					
Production, tons (Jan.)	233,544	311,904	....	....	—25.1
Exports, tons (Jan.)	199,580	274,296	....	....	—27.2
MINING AND OILS—					
Coal prod., tons (Jan.)	1,542,236	1,919,264	....	....	—19.6
Gold rec., fine oz. (Jan.)	360,755	442,038	....	....	—18.5
Petroleum prod., brl. (Jan.)	860,790	875,659	....	....	—1.5
ELECTRIC POWER OUTPUT—(February)—					
Total monthly, 1,000 kw.h.'s	2,951,397	2,864,438	6,169,185	6,090,727	+1.1
OTHER INDUSTRIAL FACTORS—					
Shoes, prod., pr. (Jan.)	2,612,258	2,463,947	....	....	+6.0
Cotton consump., lb. (Feb.)	16,126,534	16,702,248	30,501,106	33,535,704	—9.0
Cigarette cons. No.† (Feb.)	961,133	775,737	1,833,242	1,523,470	+20.3
FINANCE—					
Bank debits† (Feb.) $	3,711,843	2,892,864	7,611,471	6,123,653	+24.2
Bond sales† (Feb.) $	296,155	100,238	534,239	191,190	+179.6
Life insurance sales (Feb.) $	40,420,000	39,357,000	80,840,000	82,438,000	—1.9

‡Unrevised figures covering N.S., P.E.I., N.B., Que., B.C.
▲Total at yards and plants. †000 omitted. •Millions of dollars.
§Supplied by Nesbitt, Thomson & Co. *1935-39=100. (c) 000,000's omitted.
(a) Compiled by Canadian Bank of Commerce. (b) All industries.

New Books . . .

Canada's Official Story

CANADA 1943. The Official Handbook of Present Conditions and Recent Progress. Published by Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Department of Trade & Commerce, Ottawa. Price 25 cents.

In a way this handbook is a preview of what the more comprehensive Canada Year Book will contain when it appears some months hence. As Hon. James A. MacKinnon, Minister of Trade & Commerce, points out in his foreword: "The present publication is the result of an effort to survey the current Canadian situation and especially the effect the war has had on Canadian economy—comprehensively but at the same time succinctly—in a popular and attractive form, and at a cost that makes possible its use on a general scale."

Thus this handbook serves two purposes in that it can be used to tell non-Canadians of our resources and their development while in Canada it provides a basis of information to deal with current problems.

This year greater than average use is made of pictures. Special articles deal with Canada's industrial war effort and with power and its relationship to Canada's war output. Beyond this, each section of the economy gets its own chapter or section with special attention being paid to the latest census figures now becoming generally available.

Taking Inventory

WORLD ECONOMIC SURVEY 1941-1942. Published by League of Nations, Geneva, 1942. Price paper, $2.50 U.S.

Like most League of Nations publications, this volume is a very useful reference work particularly because it presents facts about many nations on a comparable basis—and the student knows how hard it is to find facts elsewhere on a comparable basis.

This volume, the tenth year of issue, covers the momentous developments from the summer of 1941 to the autumn of 1942.

Information is grouped by subjects as well as by geographical areas. Included are the facts about war expenditure in important countries, and the manner in which the costs are being met; price movements and price control measures; rationing methods adopted; production of raw material and war industries; lease lend and international trade.

This is quite definitely a book students of public affairs will want to own or of whose existence they will want to know.

Electricians' Manual

USEFUL DATA FOR ELECTRICAL MEN. Published by Canadian General Electric Co., Toronto.

"Useful Data for Electrical Men," a manual prepared by Canadian General Electric Co., gives in handy form technical information which is used frequently but is often so hard to locate when wanted.

Various formulae for calculating such technical matters as centrifugal force, estimation of horsepower, and stored energy, conversion of centigrade to Fahrenheit thermometer scales and from the metric to the English system of measurements, are tabulated.

Data include various laws of electricity such as Ohm's law. It shows current carrying capacities of various conductors and equivalent values of electrical, mechanical, and heat units.

Altogether it is a booklet which would find a wide use to those concerned with the technical side of electricity and should be of value to many others.

G. Tambiyn, Ltd., shareholders were told at the recent annual meeting by H. G. Browne, newly-elected president and general manager, that business so far this year has been extremely good and sales are increased considerably over previous years. At the meeting the following board of directors was elected: H. G. Browne, president and general manager; W. H. Campbell, vice-president in charge of purchasing; F.W. Black, vice-president in charge of stores; A. J. Riches, secretary-treasurer; W. E. Corlett, W. S. Linton; N. S. Robertson; H. W. Murray and W. A. Arbuckle.

Brigden's Ltd., Toronto, announces that T. A. Hagarty has been appointed sales promotion manager following service for several years as representative in Toronto and western Ontario.

GOVERNMENT AND CORPORATION SECURITIES

A. E. AMES & CO.
LIMITED
Business Established 1889
TORONTO
Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver Victoria
New York London, Eng.

Announcement

We have pleasure in announcing that Mr. Trevor F. Moore has been elected a director, and that the following have become members of this firm:

TORONTO
Trevor F. Moore
F. O. Evans
D. M. Roberts
R. J. G. Reiner
W. J. Lyons
R. M. W. Hitchcock

MONTREAL
A. P. Kennedy
B. A. Mallon

HAMILTON
P. R. Onderdonk

OTTAWA
W. I. Garvock

SHERBROOKE
H. A. Clark

McLEOD, YOUNG, WEIR & COMPANY
LIMITED
Metropolitan Building, Toronto
Telephone: Elgin 0161
Offices at Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Correspondents in New York and London, England.

Rural SALES INSURANCE

It is shrewd business to insure your sales future in rural Canada NOW, despite priorities, rationing and even outright lack of merchandise. A steady rural advertising campaign today will keep your name alive, flourishing and ready for the flood of postwar buying power.

Why not start planning right away? Let the Family Herald and Weekly Star carry your message into Canada's best rural homes from coast-to-coast . . . Its 300,000 circulation guarantees thorough coverage.

Family Herald and Weekly Star
CANADA'S NATIONAL FARM MAGAZINE
MONTREAL CANADA

GUARDIANSHIP . . . BY THE PEOPLE . . . FOR THE PEOPLE

Pilot
without wings

YOU may not be required to fly a bomber and risk your life in striking at enemy targets. Age and health may bar you from service on the fighting fronts.

But as a family man, you are a pilot on the home front. You face unforeseen hazards. Your family looks to you to chart a wise course for the safety of yourself and your loved ones.

Fortunately you need not be alone at the controls—you have a reliable co-pilot in life insurance. It will help you to attain any definite financial object in life that you set for yourself. It will safeguard the precious lives in your care.

Guardianship of the people, by the people—that is the story of life insurance—a story of security for more than a million Canadian families. It's the romance of the people's dollars co-operating and circulating in a democracy we must fight to save. And to save that democracy, every Canadian should work, save and lend for victory to the limit of his ability.

IT IS GOOD CITIZENSHIP TO OWN LIFE INSURANCE

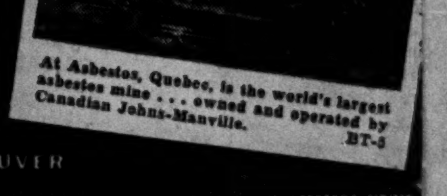
This message is sponsored by Life Insurance Companies operating in Canada

L-743X

JOHNS-MANVILLE JM PRODUCTS

Developed through years of intensive research . . . Johns-Manville Asbestos Wallboards answer today's need for fireproof construction, modern design and lasting economy.

The value of J-M Wallboards has been proved in hundreds of Canadian homes, factories and military structures.


At Asbestos, Quebec, is the world's largest asbestos mine . . . owned and operated by Canadian Johns-Manville.
BT-5

CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE CO., LIMITED
Mine and Factory at Asbestos, Que.
MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

J-M BUILT-UP ROOFS • J-M ROCK WOOL INSULATION • J-M ASBESTOS AND ASPHALT ROOFING SHINGLES • J-M ASBESTOS SIDING SHINGLES • J-M CORRUGATED AND FLAT TRANSITE • J-M ASPHALT TILE FLOORING • J-M ASBESTOS WALLBOARDS • J-M ACOUSTICAL ENGINEERING SERVICE AND MATERIALS • J-M INSULATING BOARD • J-M INDUSTRIAL INSULATIONS • J-M PACKINGS AND GASKETS

Savings Reach New High

Demand Accounts Also Rise; Current Loans Lower

Despite the fact that Canadians, in the last three years, have invested over $3.2 billions in war savings and Victory loans, they have on deposit in the chartered banks $710 millions more than they had before the first war loan was floated in Jan., 1940.

Total savings deposits on Feb. 28 were almost $1.8 billions, up $73 millions from the previous month and $45 millions over the previous high record reached in Jan., 1940. Demand deposits were $80.8 millions higher than in the previous month at $1,512 millions. Compared with a year ago savings deposits are up $131 millions and demand deposits $241 millions.

The figures are from the regular return of the chartered banks to the Minister of Finance as at Feb. 28.

The resilience shown by deposits under the strain of government borrowing is one of the most striking features of the current banking situation. It reflects the increased income of the people. After each loan, deposits, especially savings, come back quickly in succeeding months. This is the first time, however, that savings deposits have passed the previous high record.

Dominion Government deposits were lower for both the month and the year although they still amounted to over $143 millions. The declines occurred in spite of government borrowing of $80 millions from the banks on deposit certificates.

Deposits of provincial governments were higher for the month and the year.

Commercial loans continued to show the downward trend noticeable in recent months, declining $57 millions on the month and $76 millions from a year ago.

The cash position of the banks continued strong at $356 millions, compared with $324 millions the year before.

Important items from the return, with comparisons, follow:

Use of Bank Credits
(In Millions of Dollars)

	February 1943	January 1943	Change	February 1942	Change
Loans	1,073.2	1,128.6	—55.4	1,164.8	—91.6
Investment	2,380.1	2,302.4	+77.7	1,960.3	+419.8
Total	3,453.3	3,431.0	+22.3	3,125.1	+328.2
Deposits	3,307.8	3,154.0	+153.8	2,935.0	+372.8
Credit index*	30.4%	33.7%	—3.3%	36.9%	—6.5%

*Ratio of current and call loans in Canada to demand and savings deposits in Canada.

ASSETS

	February 1943 $	January 1943 $	Change $	February 1942 $	Change $
Immediately Available Liquid Assets					
Canadian coin	6,134,671	6,583,379	—448,708	6,906,209	—771,538
Bk. of Can. notes	91,958,634	103,155,583	—11,196,949	82,620,525	+9,338,109
Bk. of Can. depos.	258,370,626	237,661,685	+20,708,941	234,680,096	+23,690,530
Bank's cash	356,463,931	347,400,647	+9,063,284	324,206,830	+32,257,101
Other banks' notes	1,376,152	1,317,907	+58,245	2,360,217	—984,065
Gold, sub. coin abd.	2,851,501	2,944,777	—93,276	2,792,432	+59,069
Foreign banks	218,951,626	236,394,116	—17,442,490	169,232,301	+49,719,325
Foreign currency	48,893,737	47,289,926	+1,603,811	30,382,744	+18,510,993
Gov. sec. sht. term	1,300,985,138	1,262,628,974	+38,356,164	954,280,972	+346,704,166
Do., long term	779,319,602	742,822,904	+36,496,698	769,192,980	+10,126,622
Call loans abroad	86,435,173	70,992,810	+15,442,363	45,687,461	+40,747,712
	2,795,276,860	2,711,792,061	+83,484,799	2,298,135,937	+497,140,913
Loans and Other Securities Other Than Those of Canadian Government					
Municipal secs.	66,070,568	68,792,997	—2,722,429	77,433,535	—11,362,967
Public secs.‡	153,307,842	146,660,125	+6,647,717	72,419,732	+80,888,110
Other secs.	80,390,795	81,508,010	—1,117,215	86,968,887	—6,578,092
Can. call loans	29,129,509	28,811,035	+318,474	29,606,850	—477,341
Current loans	978,807,622	1,036,223,858	—57,416,236	1,055,488,517	—76,680,895
Loans abroad	104,949,956	110,845,012	—5,895,056	140,335,287	—35,385,331
Prov. loans	4,291,730	4,753,105	—466,375	10,485,957	—6,194,227
Mun. loans	60,967,034	58,771,458	+2,195,576	69,197,218	—8,230,184
	1,477,915,056	1,536,370,600	—58,455,544	1,541,935,983	—64,020,927
Other Assets					
Non-current loans	3,274,340	3,264,528	+9,812	4,692,892	—1,418,552
Real estate	5,399,214	5,457,324	—58,110	6,398,488	—999,274
Mortgages	3,328,716	3,337,905	—9,189	3,346,534	—17,818
Premises	67,713,670	67,691,744	+21,926	69,591,734	—1,878,064
Letters of credit	112,762,109	111,263,158	+1,498,951	126,799,976	—14,037,867
Loans to comp.	11,193,704	11,293,263	—99,559	11,125,376	+68,328
Other assets	2,525,345	2,511,243	+14,102	2,191,281	+334,064
	206,197,098	204,819,165	+1,377,933	224,146,281	—17,949,183
Total	4,479,389,014	4,452,981,826	+26,407,188	4,064,218,201	+415,170,813
Note circ. dep.	4,030,152	4,030,152	....	4,494,872	—464,720
Int. bank bal.	154,136,106	145,254,524	+8,881,582	139,410,106	+14,726,000
Gross	4,637,555,272	4,602,266,502	+35,288,770	4,208,123,179	+429,432,093

LIABILITIES

	February 1943 $	January 1943 $	Change $	February 1942 $	Change $
To the Public					
Circulation	57,826,314	59,668,850	—1,842,536	74,213,654	—16,387,340
Dom. Govt.	143,000,657	258,845,538	—115,844,881	187,329,972	—44,329,315
Prov. Govt.	82,565,462	81,496,827	+1,068,635	58,628,605	+23,936,857
Deposits by Public					
Demand dep.	1,512,296,223	1,431,481,043	+80,815,180	1,270,739,068	+241,557,155
Savings dep.	1,795,469,353	1,722,570,861	+72,898,492	1,664,274,473	+131,194,880
Total	3,307,765,576	3,154,051,904	+153,713,672	2,935,013,541	+372,752,035
Foreign dep.	550,043,510	555,215,181	—5,171,671	455,572,875	+94,470,635
Due to Banks Abroad					
United Kingdom	34,148,310	30,064,250	+4,084,060	20,570,404	+13,577,906
Foreign	32,278,200	34,998,181	—2,719,981	30,624,619	+1,653,581
Bills payable	....	....	....	7,136	—7,136
Letters of credit	112,762,109	111,263,158	+1,498,951	126,799,976	—14,037,867
Other liabs.	6,884,464	6,290,280	+594,184	8,555,876	—1,671,412
Total pub. liabs.	4,327,274,602	4,291,894,169	+35,380,433	3,897,316,658	+429,957,944
Due bet. banks	11,138,438	11,258,357	—119,919	11,782,117	—643,679
Liability to Shareholders					
Dividends	1,799,140	2,170,889	—371,749	2,254,512	—455,372
Reserve	136,750,000	136,750,000	....	134,750,000	+2,000,000
Capital	145,500,000	145,500,000	....	145,500,000	....
Gross	4,622,462,180	4,587,573,415	+34,888,765	4,191,603,287	+430,858,893

‡Other than Canadian.

More Payrolls Met In Cash

Seasonal Influences Expand Bank of Canada Note Issue

Further increase of almost $9 millions in note circulation is shown in the statement of the Bank of Canada for the week ended March 31. Compared with the end of February, the rise is $27.5 millions.

To a large extent it is seasonal but it is understood an additional factor is the increasing tendency for industries to pay their employees by cash rather than by cheque or bank deposit. This increases the demand for currency.

	Mar. 31 1943 $	Mar. 24 1943 $
Liabilities:		
Capital paid-up	5,000,000	5,000,000
Notes in cir.	719,148,555	710,791,625
Rest fund	6,472,953	6,472,953
Deposits: Dom.	21,161,918	30,199,587
Banks	260,983,307	251,304,458
Other	24,719,612	28,990,506
Total deposits	306,864,837	310,494,551
All other	7,879,463	5,931,787
Total liabs.	1,045,365,808	1,038,690,916
Assets:		
In Sterling & U.S.	307,720	327,389
Subsid. coin	182,974	200,239
Investments:		
Dom. gov. sh.	752,471,699	754,291,667
Other Dom. gov.	276,406,982	271,948,547
Total invest.	1,028,878,681	1,026,240,214
Premises	2,099,847	2,104,960
All other assets	13,896,586	9,818,114
Total assets	1,045,365,808	1,038,690,916

Eastern Manager Of Wawanesa

J. M. Vanstone has been appointed eastern manager of the Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co. with supervision over the business in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.

J. M. VANSTONE

Mr. Vanstone, who is a son of Dr. C. M. Vanstone, managing director of the Wawanesa, knows the eastern territory well. In 1931 and 1932 he was responsible for the inspection of the Nichol, Osgoode and Sydenham Mutual's business taken over by Wawanesa. In 1933 and part of 1934 he was in charge of farm underwriting and fire claims at the Toronto office. In the early summer of 1934 he was transferred to Alberta on general agency work. In 1935 he went as branch manager to the Maritime Provinces when an office was opened in Saint John, N.B., later moved to Moncton, N.B. Since May, 1942, he has been assistant to H. E. Hemmons at head office while Dr. C. M. Vanstone was in Toronto.

With the appointment of J. M. Vanstone eastern manager, Dr. C. M. Vanstone returns to head office at Wawanesa.

New York Life Marking 75th Year in Canada

Opens New Phase With Canadian Department to Serve Canadian Policyholders—Has 56,837 Policies in Force in This Country

This year marks the completion of 75 years in business in Canada by the New York Life Insurance Co. Starting operations in 1845, it first began writing insurance in this country in 1868, one year after Confederation. On Jan. 1, 1943, total insurance in force with the company in Canada exceeded $125 millions, representing 56,837 policies held by Canadians.

The company ranks among the largest insurance institutions in the world having more than $7 billions insurance in force with total assets of over $3 billions.

Name Changed

It was established originally as the Nautilus Insurance Co. by the New York state legislature in 1841. The company was mutualized in 1843 and in 1845, the charter was again amended, new by-laws restricting its business to life insurance and every kind of insurance pertaining to life. It began operating the same year and accordingly has never operated as other than a mutual company. In 1849 the name was changed to the present one.

It started with applications for over $300,000 life insurance and a guarantee fund of $55,815 in notes given by the founders to guarantee payment of claims and expenses during the early years. These notes were cancelled Nov. 30, 1850, when cash assets of the company exceeded $200,000. The first two policies written were for $5,000 each and were issued April 12, 1845, on the lives of the secretary actuary of the company.

It is stated to have been the first company to develop and issue the non-forfeiture policy contract.

In 1942 New York Life paid over $2 millions to living policyholders in Canada and $1.7 millions to beneficiaries, a total of over $3.8 millions. It has set aside $584,000 for dividends payable to Canadian policyholders for 1943.

Investments in Canada, at the close of 1942, exceeded $106 millions. These are largely Dominion of Canada bonds. Total purchases of Dominion Victory bonds and other Dominion government securities in recent years amount to $11 millions.

To Protect Policyholders

As a safeguard for the protection of Canadian policyholders, the company keeps securities on deposit with the Receiver-General at Ottawa. On Jan. 1, 1943, the authorized Canadian market value of these securities was over $45.9 millions. In 1942 the New York Life paid in Canada, $83,024 in taxes (other than real estate), licenses and fees.

An important milestone in the company's history is the establishment on Jan. 1 this year of a separate Canadian department under the supervision of Fred A. Wade, inspector of agencies for Canada, with headquarters at Toronto. Mr. Wade was born in Renfrew, Ont. and joined the New York Life as an agent in 1923. In 1941 he was made agency director of the Toronto branch. The new department will permit closer co-ordination of Canadian business previously supervised from the United States. Practically all the Canadian agents and branch office personnel in the Dominion are Canadian citizens.

MAKE A DATE WITH YOUR WIFE

: : : to plan for the Financial Security of yourself and family. The great problem of a family man is how to provide *adequate* security when *they* need it. But the simple budget plan of DOMINION LIFE can guarantee your family Security with the first budget payment.

Yes! you should make a date with your wife and talk it over. Then—

See our Representative

DO IT NOW! BRANCHES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CANADIAN CITIES DO IT NOW!

THE Dominion Life ASSURANCE COMPANY Since 1889
HEAD OFFICE: WATERLOO, ONTARIO

MORDEN, HELWIG & FERRIE LIMITED
Insurance Adjusters
Automobile, Casualty, Fire and Allied Lines, Inland Marine
HAMILTON, LONDON, WINDSOR, KITCHENER, ST. CATHARINES, SARNIA, CHATHAM, OWEN SOUND

Automobile and General Casualty Insurance
Lumbermens MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY
Fire and Allied Lines Written in Associated Companies
Agency Inquiries Invited
"THE SAFETY-MINDED COMPANY"
VANCE C. SMITH, Res. Sec'y, Concourse Bldg. Toronto, Elgin 3355

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY
FIRE • AUTOMOBILE • AVIATION CASUALTY • MARINE
HEAD OFFICE TORONTO — ESTABLISHED 1851

50 YEARS OF PROTECTION

EACH second rubs softly, imperceptibly abrasive against the things of man . . . each minute drags roughly over his institutions . . . destroying the weak . . . buffing and polishing that which is strong. For seconds and minutes are the instruments of time, the great acid, the great destroyer.

And from the cauldron of time's bitter solvent some emerge stronger and more durable, purged of imperfections, sharp edges rounded and hardened.

Jealously, therefore, must every man count the years of trial . . : proudly must he announce the victory. His institution has emerged triumphant over time, the great acid, the great destroyer!

It is with that pride that we have watched the test of our Company during a trial of fifty years. We have not been present through the entire period . . . but it is our good fortune to witness the victory of this 50th Anniversary . . . our privilege to thank those who made it possible.

We are grateful particularly to our business friends, to all our policyholders, whose confidence through wars and depressions, as well as years of prosperity, enables us to celebrate this 50th Anniversary of American Credit Indemnity of New York.

J. S. McFadden, PRESIDENT
CANADIAN DIVISION

50th Year AMERICAN CREDIT INDEMNITY COMPANY OF NEW YORK 1893 1943
Guarantees Payment of Your Accounts Receivable
OFFICES IN TORONTO, MONTREAL AND SHERBROOKE

The Wawanēsa
Mutual Insurance Company
—ORGANIZED IN 1896—
Admitted Assets - - $3,819,972.11
Surplus - - - - - - 2,014,637.07
Dom. Govt. Deposit 1,939,324.33
— Write for Financial Statement —
Free on Request, Our Second Booklet
"Farming Holds the Key"
Head Office: WAWANESA, Man.
Eastern Office: TORONTO, Ont.
Branches at Vancouver, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Montreal and Moncton.
2,000 Agents Across Canada.

Dominion Appraisal Company Limited
The personnel of this organization represents many years of experience and knowledge as professional consultants in all types of appraisal services.
HEAD OFFICE
137 Wellington St. West
TORONTO Elgin 5928
MONTREAL
University Tower Building.

United States Fidelity & Guaranty Company TORONTO

When in MONTREAL

MEN of affairs naturally stop at The Windsor because of its convenient location and its well-established reputation for courtesy, comfort and service.

The Windsor is recognized as the proper place for business and social meetings.

THE Windsor ON DOMINION SQUARE
J. ALDERIC RAYMOND PRESIDENT

STAYING POWER

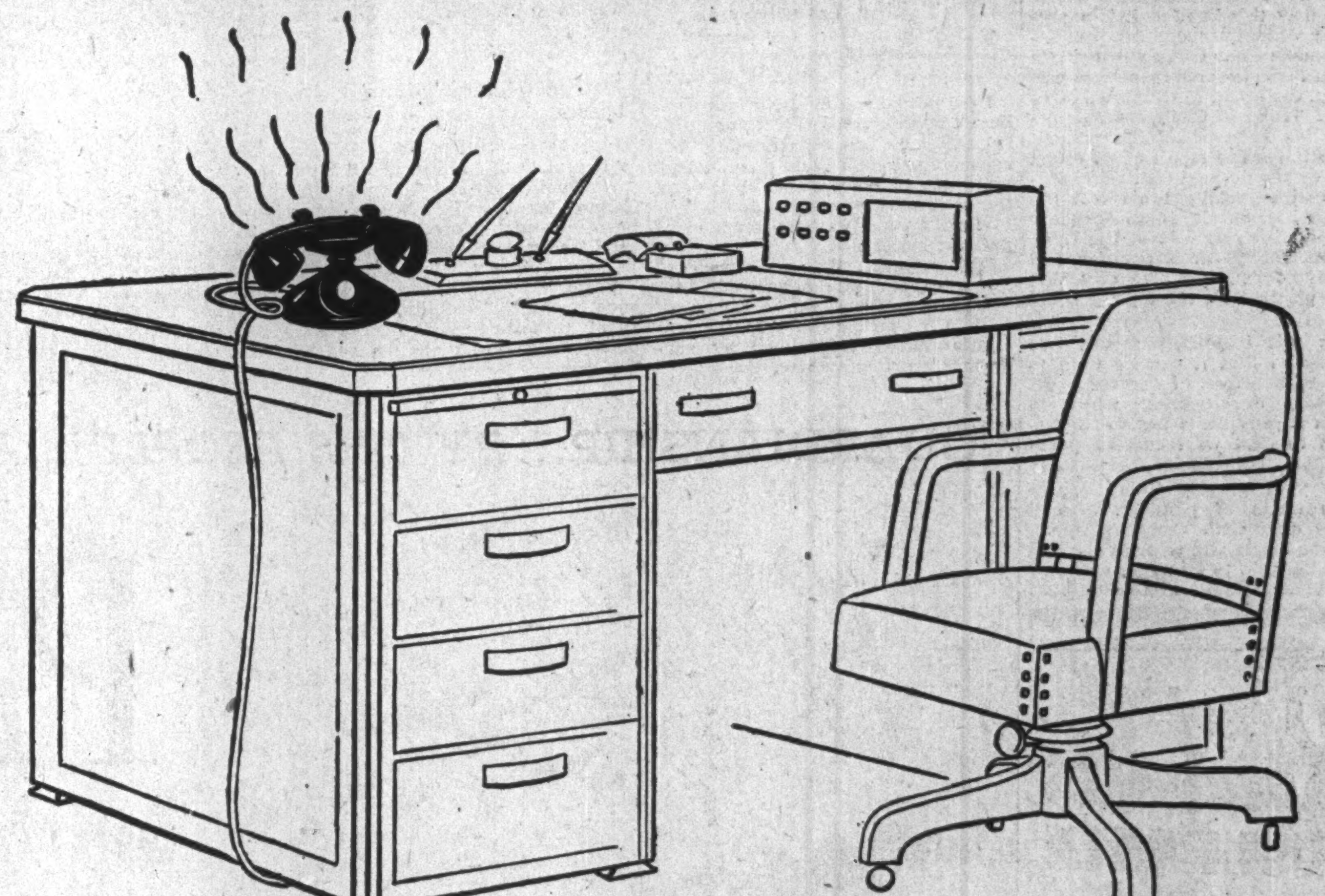
IT'S THE last lap that is important to the marathoner — the home stretch to the thoroughbred.

Years of preparation gave the lead to the enemies of freedom. But, organized co-operation has been developed by the United Nations and to-day the machinery of our war production is running smoothly.

Steadfastly and grimly the United Nations have now gained the lead.

GSW is playing an important part in this herculean effort. Its experience and facilities have been called on to supply innumerable items used for feeding and equipping the Armed Forces. This, together with a restricted supply of raw materials, has caused some curtailment in production for domestic use. We appreciate the forbearance of our customers and look forward to the day of Victory when we can again supply all demands.

GSW QUALITY GOODS
GENERAL STEEL WARES LIMITED
MONTREAL · TORONTO · LONDON · WINNIPEG · CALGARY · VANCOUVER



Mr. Tait wouldn't wait!

MR. TAIT is a patriotic Canadian. If you told him he was sabotaging the war effort he'd be highly incensed. But, like many another thoughtless user of long distance, he has a habit of picking up his office telephone, telling the operator to put through a long distance call and then going away from his desk. When the connection is made he can't be found! The result is delay, annoyance, expense and—worst of all—the unnecessary tieing up of telephone lines and equipment that might be needed for vitally important war messages. When *you* find it necessary to make a long distance call, please remain within reach of your telephone until the call is completed.

THE TRANS-CANADA TELEPHONE SYSTEM
TRANS-CANADA TELEPHONE SYSTEM
THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

W. H. BOSLEY & CO.
REAL ESTATE BROKERS
PROPERTIES: SOLD • RENTED • MANAGED AND APPRAISED •
INSURANCE
WAVERLEY 1031
28 ADELAIDE ST. W., TORONTO

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. earned profits in the first quarter of 1943 which were sufficient to cover current dividends for the period, A. G. Partridge, president, states in a letter accompanying dividend cheques.

We Have Been Asked . . .

The Financial Post will provide subscribers as quickly as possible the answers to specific questions about business, taxation, investments, wartime regulations and other subjects. The Post cannot undertake to make predictions, will not express opinions on matters involving individual business judgment or on conditions or investments outside Canada. All communications should be addressed to Business Enquiry Editor, The Financial Post, 481 University Ave. A four-cent stamp and address label from subscriber's copy of The Financial Post must be enclosed.

Income Tax

Arrears for 1943

I understand the deductions being made from employees' salaries now are 95% of the total tax due. Does this mean that at the end of 1943 the employee will have his total tax for the year paid all but 5% or will his arrears be greater?

—

His arrears will be greater because:

1. The 95% deductions cover only nine months of the year. For the first three months they were at the rate of 90% of the tax.

2. The 90% deductions were also calculated after taking credit for National Defense Tax paid in 1942. These credits will not be allowed on the 1943 tax at all. Consequently the average taxpayer will be paid up 90% on his tax for the first three months less the credits for national defense tax used in calculating the deductions for that period. Thus his arrears for the first three months will be greater than 10%. These and the arrears of 5% for the last nine months arrears should be paid and any other adjustments made when the taxpayer makes his return on March 31, 1944.

Wife's Income

My wife is an American citizen. Starting this year she will have a United States income from a family estate of about $700 a year. If not over $600 is sent to her here in Canada is it correct for me to claim the income exemption of a married man?

—

No. If the estate pays your wife more than $660 a year, it does not matter whether the income is paid to her in the United States or in Canada. But if the total paid is below the $660, you can claim married status.

Business in War

Egg Regulations

May a farmer sell eggs which have not been graded? How much may he charge for them?

—

Eggs sold by a farmer direct to the consumer do not have to go through a grading station, but must be marked in a way that indicates grade. They must be sold at prices no higher than retail prices prevailing in the district.

Scarce Commodities

Does a storekeeper have any right to insist that you buy $1 of other groceries before he will sell you a bottle of jam?

—

No. Under Wartime Prices and Trade Board regulations, grocers may no longer require that you purchase other things in order to get a particular commodity in short supply.

Steel Drums

I understand the government has called in all used steel drums. We have just emptied two. Where will we take them?

—

Return them to your supplier or an authorized dealer.

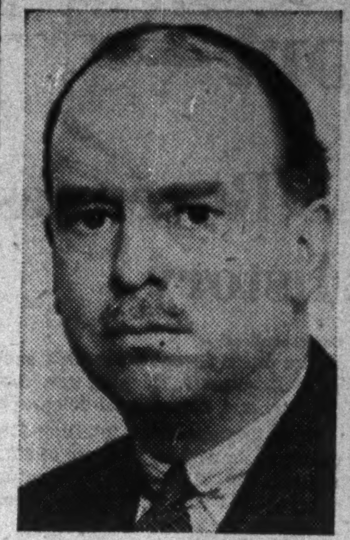
Investments

Winnipeg Electric

Will you please tell me how many contingent certificates Winnipeg Electric Co. issued and their value on the exchange

—

Under the terms of the reorganization plan carried out in 1935, Winnipeg Electric Co. issued $1,921,234 of contingent certificates. In 1941 the company purchased $360,496 of the certificates, reducing the amount outstanding to $1,560,738. These certificates are not listed on any exchange but the "street" market is around 50% of par value.



NAMED DIRECTOR

John W. McKee, who has been elected a director of Canadian Oil Companies. Mr. McKee is president of the Dodds Medicine Co. and well known in business and financial circles.

Power Corp.

Would you oblige us with some information on Power Corp. of Canada.

—

Power Corp. of Canada controls or has a substantial financial interest in a number of hydro-electric companies. Its major interests are in Southern Canada Power, Canada Northern Power, Winnipeg Electric, East Kootenay Power, B.C. Power Corp., and Foreign Power Corp. Investments at the end of last June had a book value of $26.8 millions, and a market value of $18 millions. Earnings have remained fairly constant in recent years, though the net profit available on the common stock has tended to decline. Earnings on the common in the 1942 fiscal year amounted to 42 cents a share, against 52 cents in 1941 and 79 cents in 1940. At present the company is paying a dividend of 30 cents a share. Because of high taxation it is not anticipated that the companies in which Power Corp. has an interest will increase their dividends, so that for the duration Power Corp's revenues are not likely to show any appreciable increase.

United Corp.

Would you be kind enough to let me have a report on the B shares of United Corp.

—

United Corp. at the end of 1942 had an equity of $14.81 a share back of the B stock, an improvement of $2.75 during the year. Earnings on the B stock in 1942 amounted to 45 cents a share. This was the best showing made by the company since 1937 and compares with the return of 34 cents a share in 1941. The company has a well-diversified list of investments, and with the rising market, the leverage behind the Class B stock will come into play.

New Wartime Regulations

QUEBEC LUMBER. M. & S. order Timber 17-A, March 17, sets maximum consumer's prices for lumber and millwork in Quebec, excepting the city of Hull. Timber Con., A. H. Williamson.

* * *

FUR DYEING. W.P.T.B. order A-652, March 20, sets maximum prices for dressing or dyeing fur at the highest rate in force during the basic period Sept. 15 to Oct. 11, 1941 plus 10%. Adm. Fur Skins and Fur Garments, Michael Morris.

* * *

SMALL LEATHER GOODS. W.P.T.B. order A-655, March 26, restricts manufacture of small leather goods. Adm. of Luggage, E. J. Shoemaker.

* * *

ELECTRIC PUMPS. W.P.T.B. order A-657, March 26, prohibits manufacture of electric sump pumps or cellar drainers except in types manufactured during 1942 and unless the pump standard, casing and impeller are of ferrous metal and the cover is non-metallic. The order also applies to import and assembly. Adm. of Heating and Plumbing, E. J. Laidlaw.

* * *

FROZEN EGGS. W.P.T.B. order A-659, March 26, sets prices for frozen eggs in various areas. Foods Adm., K. W. Taylor.

* * *

PORTABLE LAMPS, SHADES. W.P.T.B. order A-656, March 26, extends order A-413, regarding the number of portable lamps and lamp shades which may be manufactured between Jan. 1 and March 31, 1943, to cover subsequent quarters. Adm. of Electrical Equipment, A. L. Brown.

* * *

SOCIAL STATIONERY. W.P.T.B. order A-662, March 27, restricts manufacture of social stationery. Adm. of Packages and Converted Paper Products, C. V. Hodder.

* * *

CONSERVATION OF WOOL. W.P.T.B. order A-658, March 26, extends order A-402, respecting the conservation of wool, until Sept. 30, 1943. Wool Adm., D. C. Dick.

* * *

FOOD CHOPPERS. W. P. T. B. order A-661, March 27, prohibits manufacture of motor driven food choppers for household use and restricts manufacture of hand driven models. Finish is limited to enamel and in 1943 total weight of iron and steel to be used by any given manufacturer may not exceed 35% of that used in the 12 months to June 30, 1941. Adm. of Fabricated Steel and Non-Ferrous Metals, H. H. Foreman.

* * *

NON-FERROUS METAL SCRAP. W.P.T.B. order A-660, March 27, revokes order A-415, Oct. 2, 1942, respecting maximum prices for non-ferrous steel scrap, and sets new price schedules and rulings. Adm. of Non-Ferrous Metal, G. C. Bateman.

* * *

HOUSING. W.P.T.B. order A-664 March 29, designates Aylmer, Ont., a congested area, to be subject to the rulings of order 200. Real Property Adm., Russel S. Smart.

* * *

USED BASKETS. W.P.T.B. order A-663, March 29, provides that dealers in used boxes, hampers and baskets must be authorized as such, and sets a schedule of maximum prices. Adm. of Used Goods, S. Godfrey.

* * *

WIRING AND SIGNALLING DEVICES. W.P.T.B. order A-665, March 29, restricts manufacture of certain wiring and signalling devices. Adm. of Electrical Equipment and Supplies, A. L. Brown.

PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY

LEGAL

McLAUGHLIN, JOHNSTON, MOORHEAD & MACAULAY
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries
302 BAY ST., TORONTO
Telephone ELgin 4217
L. Macaulay, K.C., M.P.P.
H. J. McLaughlin, K.C.
W. W. McLaughlin, K.C.
D. C. Wells — R. F. May
H. W. Alles — R. H. Soward
L. B. Webster — J. M. Magwood

FENNELL, PORTER & DAVIS
ROBERT FENNELL, K.C. DANA H. PORTER
BRUCE P. DAVIS
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS
Telephones ADelaide 7382-7383-7384
CABLE ADDRESS, "THIMSON."
TORONTO CANADA

CONSULTING ENGINEERS

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING COMPANY
(CANADA) LIMITED
ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION
OPERATION OF INDUSTRIAL PLANTS
100 Adelaide St. West WA. 8605 Toronto

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

MASECAR, DeROCHE & McMILLAN
Chartered Accountants
SASKATOON SASK.

KEEPING POSTED
by reading The Post every week *is the secret of success for successful readers of The Post. Every week, by mail, $5 a year.*

RUTHERFORD WILLIAMSON & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Rutherford Williamson, F.C.A. — Harold A. Shiach, F.C.A.
D. J. Sales, C.A. — W. F. Gibson, C.A. — R. J. Middleton, C.A.
TORONTO—MONTREAL
Licensed Trustees and Receivers
Rutherford Williamson, F.C.A. — F. R. McCutcheon, C.A.

RITCHIE, BROWN & CO.
Chartered Accountants
MONTREAL TORONTO VANCOUVER

CLARKSON, GORDON, DILWORTH & NASH
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
15 Wellington Street West, Toronto
Toronto—Montreal—Hamilton—Winnipeg—Vancouver
E. R. C. CLARKSON & SONS
Licensed Trustees and Receivers
15 Wellington Street West, Toronto

CHARTRE, SAMSON & CO.
Chartered Accountants,
Licensed Trustees & Receivers
MONTREAL QUEBEC ROUYN

WILTON C. EDDIS & SONS
Established 1895
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Federal Building, Toronto

Charles T. Sears & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ROYAL BANK BUILDING, LONDON, ONTARIO
CHARLES T. SEARS, C.A. — H. H. GRAHAM, C.A. — P. E. MOLLOY, C.A.

MILLAR, MACDONALD & CO.
Chartered Accountants
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

ROBERTSON, ROBINSON, McCANNELL & DICK
Chartered Accountants
D. H. McCANNELL — Licensed Trustee in Bankruptcy
Sterling Tower, Toronto

Dunton, Ross & Frewin
Chartered Accountants
D. L. Ross & Co.
Licensed Trustees — *Liquidators* — *Receivers*
TORONTO MONTREAL MONCTON

THORNE, MULHOLLAND, HOWSON & McPHERSON
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
E. J. HOWSON
R. S. McPHERSON
Licensed Trustees
FEDERAL BUILDING
TORONTO — GALT, KITCHENER

McDonald, Currie & Co.
Chartered Accountants
MONTREAL TORONTO QUEBEC OTTAWA

NORMAN B. McLEOD
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT
KENT BUILDING — TORONTO
Phone: WAverley 6460

Ronald, Griggs & Co.
Chartered Accountants
WINNIPEG
SASKATOON

IMPORTED
TOBACCOS ARE DISAPPEARING
FOR THE DURATION
But Piccadilly
LONDON
SMOKING MIXTURE
Made in Canada is a delightful Tobacco specially blended to please the most exacting smoker.
Try it to-day

name an experienced executor
THE AMOUNT OF PROTECTION AND BENEFIT YOUR ESTATE WILL PASS ON TO YOUR HEIRS WILL BE STRICTLY MEASURED BY THE ABILITY OF THE EXECUTOR YOU HAVE NAMED IN YOUR WILL. SOUND EXECUTORSHIP HAS BEEN OUR BUSINESS FOR MANY YEARS. ASK ABOUT IT.
Toronto Office
302 Bay Street
THE TRUSTS and GUARANTEE COMPANY LIMITED
4-43
executor and trustee since 1897

If an Employer
You Have a Double Responsibility regarding VICTORY BONDS

Your Own Responsibility
Ask yourself this question—answer it honestly and fearlessly. "Am I doing all in my power to help win the war?" It's a question no one can answer for you. You, and you alone, know your circumstances. It's up to you. But don't forget this, every dollar you invest in Victory Bonds is a dollar invested in human lives; by hastening the day of victory it will help to bring back more of the men in the fighting forces and bring them back sooner.

Responsibility to your Employees
As an employer of labour—whether it be white collar or overalls, men or women—you are looked to for leadership. Be sure that your employees receive full information regarding the need for the coming loan and its advantages as an investment. Form a committee among your own staff to contact every member of your organization. The Payroll Savings Plan enables employees to buy their bonds with payments over a six-month's period.

The Need is Greater Than Ever Before
Just because the tide has turned and the United Nations are on the offensive is no reason to let down in our effort. Quite the contrary. An offensive needs greater backing than ever if it is to succeed and succeed quickly with minimum casualties. To retain the initiative, to keep the enemy from staging a come-back, to press home the attack with irresistible force—all this calls for an all-out effort from everyone, no matter where he is or what he is doing. It means buying Victory Bonds with every dollar one can possibly get along without—not just the "spare" dollars. It means going without things once considered necessities. It means self-denial; but nothing we on the home front do can possibly compare with the real sacrifices freely made by those in our armed forces.

The response to previous loans has been magnificent. Plan now to co-operate wholeheartedly in making this new loan an even greater success, through your own individual purchase and those of your employees, fellow executives and others who are influenced by your example.

NATIONAL WAR FINANCE COMMITTEE
73-4

The Railways Report—

C.P.R. Decides Against Ordinary Stock Dividend

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—The Canadian Pacific Railway has decided not to pay a dividend on ordinary stock from earnings in 1942, according to a statement by D. C. Coleman, president, in a report which reveals a number of important developments.

Fixed charges, it is stated, are higher than they were when dividends were last paid. It is felt that these should be brought down to something like the former level before distribution to shareholders is renewed.

Gross earnings in 1942, which were reported in preliminary form a few weeks ago, were greater than in any previous year in history. Following payment of preferred dividends, $35.3 millions was carried forward to surplus account, compared with $29.3 millions the year before. The company maintained its working capital position, and, at the same time, reduced funded debt, spent millions on new facilities, advanced nearly $5 millions to Canadian Pacific Air Lines, and provided for $21.3 millions for Dominion income and "excess" profits taxes.

Highlights of Report

Gross operating income in 1942 was up 16% over 1941 and 6.2% above the previous high record established in 1928.

* * *

Provision of $3,750,000 for additional maintenance expenditures which have been postponed until after the war, was included in the expenses for the year.

* * *

Average number of passengers per train mile in 1942 was 110, an increase of 47.9%. The average train consisted of 8.4 cars, an increase of 7.7%.

* * *

Tax accruals, including $21.3 millions for Dominion income and excess profits taxes, were $24.9 millions.

* * *

Two of the company's ocean steamships were purchased during the year by the U. K. Ministry of War Transport. Proceeds of these sales and insurance recovered on other steamships ($25,246,326) were added to the steamship replacement fund. Further amounts have been placed to the credit of the company by the ministry in a special account which may be drawn upon under conditions set forth by the minister as replacements are effected.

* * *

Funded debt was reduced $34,563,280 during the year without refinancing.

* * *

In view of the higher level of employment and increased rates of pay, as well as the declining trend of returns on investments, directors authorized an increase from $400,000 to $700,000 in the special contributions made annually to the Pension Fund Trust to assist in meeting the anticipated peak period of cost under the pension plan.

At the end of 1942 the company had expended on Canadian Pacific Air Lines $4,725,917 and had received in return all of the Air Lines capital stock of $4 millions and $725,917 in notes.

* * *

New equipment received during the year included 35 locomotives; 150 automobile type box cars; 100 refrigerator cars; 150 ore cars and 30 cabooses. Still to be delivered are seven locomotives; 20 heavy freight locomotives; five Diesel switching locomotives; 500 40-ton box cars sheathed with plywood and 250 50-ton steel frame box cars.

* * *

New equipment to be ordered this year includes 20 Pacific type locomotives; 15 Mikado type locomotives; 500 gondola cars and 50 cabooses.

* * *

Capital expenditures planned for this year total $14.2 millions, about half of which is earmarked for equipment. This contrasts with $15.5 millions spent last year.

* * *

Operating problems in 1942 were accentuated by the high rate of labor turnover, which was more than twice as great as in normal years.

* * *

Number of holders of preferred and ordinary shares recorded a net decline of 2,188 during 1942.

* * *

Rolling stock on hand at the end of 1942 with comparative figures for the preceding year follow:

Rolling Stock

	1942	1941
Locomotives	1,701	1,668
Passenger, baggage, mail and express car	2,216	2,191
Sleeping, parlor & dining cars	586	600
Freight cars	73,551	74,049
Conductors' vans	1,123	1,106
Work equipment	4,962	4,741

Hinde & Dauch Output Down

Hinde & Dauch Paper Co. of Canada reports that production the first quarter of this year was a little under that of the same period last year, due to production restrictions directly affecting both the company's customers and itself.

L. F. Winchell, vice-president and general manager, points out, however, that a much heavier demand can be expected almost any time now as a definite shortage in both paperboard and boxes has developed in the United States. In the past this has been an excellent guide to developments in the related industry in this country and is due now, he states, largely to unprecedented demands of special wartime packaging.

Expecting similar demands, Hinde & Dauch continues to experiment on special productions and expects to be able to take full advantage of any such requirements that may develop.

Newsprint Cut Called Illegal

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Restrictions on newsprint production are unconstitutional, because the federal government has no right to interfere with natural resources which belong to Quebec, said Opposition Leader Maurice Duplessis in the Quebec Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Duplessis asked for the production of all correspondence exchanged between the federal and Quebec governments with reference to the pulp and paper industry.

Sees Adverse Effects

"The restriction," he said, "will complicate postwar plans. They have put hundreds of men out of work and caused the value of the Canadian dollar to decline in the United States because our exports have decreased."

He suggested the province make every effort now to take over United States newsprint markets formerly held by the Scandinavian nations.

C. N. R. Gross Revenues Greatest in History

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Canadian National Railways' gross revenues of $375 millions in 1942 established an all-time high. Net revenue, after payment of all operating expenses, was $86.6 millions, an increase of $20 millions over the previous year. Cash surplus, after interest paid to the public and the government, and taxes, was $25 millions, a new record and an increase of $21 millions over 1941.

"The traffic of the railway rose to unprecedented levels," according to R. C. Vaughan, president of the System. "Freight traffic was more than double that of the peak of the last war and 40% in excess of the peacetime record of 1928. Passenger traffic was 80% greater than in 1928. The railway hauled 71,545,000 tons of revenue freight and carried 30,363,000 revenue passengers."

Fourth on Continent

The system's operating revenues of $375.6 millions were exceeded by only three railways on this continent. Freight revenue increased $48.8 millions, or 20.4% over the previous year. Passenger revenue increased $16.4 millions, or 51.4%. Corresponding increases were reported in the other revenue accounts such as mail, express, sleeping car, dining car, and commercial telegraph.

Operating expenses, totalling $289 millions, showed an increase of $51.2 millions or 21.5%. The operating ratio in 1942 was 76.93%, the lowest in the system's history.

On the repatriation of Canadian National Railway securities held in Britain Mr. Vaughan reported that securities with a par value of $289.3 millions were taken up. The cost of redemption was $278 millions, resulting in a reduction in the capital debt of the railway of $11.3 millions. These transactions have resulted in an annual income saving of just over $1 million.

In addition $32 millions of securities matured and were retired during the year. Moreover $14 millions of equipment trust notes were redeemed. Of the latter $4 millions was repaid out of surplus earnings of 1941 and $10 millions was a payment on account of 1942. A further payment of $15 millions, being the balance of the 1942 surplus, will be made before the close of the government's fiscal year.

Against these retirements the company issued $3,692,000 of Grand Trunk Western Railroad equipment notes and $9,313,232 railway equipment purchase obligations.

Present indications are that the traffic of the railway in 1943, says Mr. Vaughan, will exceed that of 1942. "This will call for even greater effort, but the directors have confidence in the ability of the system to meet the demands made upon it.

"Difficulties in obtaining railway supplies and equipment are, however, increasing as the war goes on, and it is the view of the directors that the provision of priorities to enable the railway to maintain its operating machine in an efficient state will continue to be of vital importance."

Cons. Income Account—Years End Dec. 31

	1942	1941
Net oper. inc.	$80,635,727	$59,681,828
Less: Rent., etc.	5,705,506	4,054,251
Net income	74,930,221	55,626,577
Add: Hotel inc.	569,723	591,501
Other income	3,452,489	2,393,237
Avail. for int.	78,952,433	58,601,315
Less: Leased roads rent	1,483,345	1,499,376
Pub. debt int.	34,949,557	44,698,226
Govt. loan int.	14,032,634	5,646,762
Unfunded debt interest	192,018	145,203
Debt discount	1,012,380	1,172,786
Surplus	27,282,498	5,438,960
Working capital	$69,863,826	$49,435,972
Balance Sheet Changes		
Road & equip.	$1,890,440,335	$1,872,761,878
Afil. co's. inves.	42,021,102	37,652,262
Cash	10,242,498	13,962,022
Owing by agents	18,114,935	11,336,107
Mater. & supp.	48,456,428	42,588,116
Long term debt	809,216,074	1,134,394,303
Govt. account	519,628,441	212,117,864

Montreal Stock Exchange and Montreal Curb Market report 429,608 industrial shares traded in March. This compares with 348,378 in the previous month and 176,537 shares in the same month last year.

Aluminium Ltd. reports purchase of 6,547 shares of preferred stock for cancellation, reducing the number outstanding to 72,449.

Newsprint Use Is Surveyed

Administrator Seeks Data on Requirements of Publishers

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Newsprint manufacturers in Canada have been requested by R. L. Weldon, newsprint administrator, to secure information from all publishers about their requirements.

It is becoming increasingly difficult to regulate delivery of paper and ensure a supply in accordance with each individual need. Adequate planning of delivery schedules is necessary to enable Canadian mills properly to service their customers' requirements, according to Mr. Weldon, and to that end a survey is being made.

Help Distribution

When the information is available, the newsprint administrator expects to be able to distribute permitted shipments within the total, or in accordance with use by customers.

The information sought is an estimate of consumption of newsprint paper in each quarter of 1943, together with stocks on hand at the end of March, 1943.

Page-Hersey Tubes announces that an addition to its recently completed cold draw plant has already been made necessary by the expanded Canadian naval programme. This equipment should increase capacity for cold drawn tubes by approximately 50%. It is expected this additional capacity will be available within three months, W. P. Bayley, secretary-treasurer, informs shareholders.

an agent for
SOCIAL SECURITY

Friend, Advisor and Protector to thousands in all walks of life, the Trust Company plays a vital part in the welfare of our people.

Widows, children and other dependants of the many citizens, whose estates are entrusted to our care, look to us for help and guidance and receive the sympathetic understanding and experienced assistance that will best assure their comfort and security.

The smaller the estate, the greater the need for skilful, low cost, Trust Company administration.

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY
CORPORATE SECURITY — PERSONAL SERVICE
Offices across Canada from Coast to Coast

ONE OF A SERIES OF "ACTION PICTURES" WITH CANADA'S MECHANIZED ARMY

ON THE ENEMY'S HEELS!

WHEN ENEMY ARTILLERY gets the range of a Canadian machine gun unit, the crews move fast—rushing up close for the deadly infighting at which they are specialists. With fire power equal to more than 50 soldiers with old-type rifles, a machine gun crew and its modern truck can cover miles of territory in a matter of minutes.

On signal, the crew's driver guns his motor; zooms his truck in behind the chattering gun. One man grabs the handle and hoists the hot barrel. The firing man swoops up the tripod, while the other gunners clamber aboard with ammunition and condenser can. They're away *—on the heels of the enemy.*

In this kind of lightning warfare, Canada's keen, well-trained fighting men demonstrate the *one-two-three* teamwork that gives them spearhead position in the United Nations' attack plans.

* * *

The complete confidence of Canada's soldiers in their rubber-tired "war horses" is a constant challenge to Ford of Canada's engineers and craftsmen. Night and day, they give their best to see that Canada's fighting men get only the best of battle vehicles—in ever-increasing quantities.

"The brilliant teamwork of Canada's well-trained striking forces provides an inspiration to everyone in Canadian industry. By working hard and well; by working together; we shall support their gallant drive for Victory."

PRESIDENT

FORD MOTOR COMPANY (FORD V-8 AND MERCURY CARS, FORD TRUCKS, TRACTORS AND BUSES) OF CANADA, LIMITED

LARGEST PRODUCERS OF MILITARY VEHICLES IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE

SAVE YOUR CLOTHES and HELP THE WAR EFFORT

Order Only What You Need

BUY ROBINTEX QUALITY FABRICS FOR ECONOMY

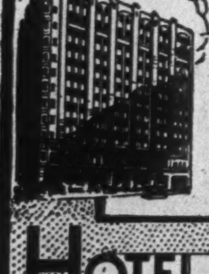
ROBINTEX Regd. Trade Mark

Well-Known As Cloths Of Distinction And Durability

ASK YOUR TAILOR FOR

ROBINTEX SUITINGS

GUARANTEED BRITISH MANUFACTURE



Windsor's Finest

325 Fireproof Rooms
Spacious Sample Rooms
Cafeteria and English Grill

RATES From $2.00

P. D. NORTON Pres. and Mgr.

HOTEL NORTON PALMER

Abitibi Power & Paper Company, Limited

TORONTO, ONT.

Owning directly or through subsidiary companies, mills at

Beaupre, Que. — Iroquois Falls, Ont.
Pine Falls, Man. — Smooth Rock Falls, Ont.
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. — Fort William, Ont.
Port Arthur, Ont.

Newsprint
Groundwood Pulp — News Sulphite Pulp
High Grade Bleached Sulphite Pulp

THE FINANCIAL POST

Canada's Foremost Business Newspaper

Toronto, April 10, 1943

Shall We Clear Out the Old or Build Up the Suburbs?

Housing Authorities Give Views on a Key Question of Postwar Housing — Many Think Both Types of Building Possible if Town Planning is Adopted on Wide and Effective Scale

Question: Should we try to build on to existing suburbs, or should we evolve a plan to clear out older parts of towns and cities rebuilding them by plan? What system of compensation should be devised for owners of older housing units?

Most Canadians are in agreement that one of the first and biggest of Canada's postwar jobs will be to catch up on our home-building. The construction industry has always been one of the most powerful boosters of the employment curve, has the almost unique advantage of providing many jobs and at the same time providing rapid satisfaction of consumers' needs.

Regardless of the over-all postwar plan, home building will almost certainly become extremely active after the war. How to get the most nationally, economically and socially out of this work is a problem concerning all groups.

In a series of articles dealing with the problems of postwar building, The Financial Post presents the opinions of qualified housing authorities, builders, architects, real estate dealers, on specific questions that will have to be met.

One of the most important questions is town planning—where we will build in the future. Will we continue to extend suburban residential districts, or will we clear out the hearts of cities and rebuild in the more central areas? If we choose the latter, how compensate owners of existing property?

Consensus on this key question is that we should build both at the centre and circumference of cities, that clearance of slum areas need not be costly since most of the buildings have already been greatly depreciated and written off, most of the local improvements have long been paid for. The majority of men questioned feel that rebuilding of urban areas is a near-term possibility with adequate city planning.

JOHN AMOS
Workmen's Compensation Board, Toronto.

A satisfactory plan would include both slum clearance and building in suburbs. Compensation payments could be kept low enough to make slum clearance worth while. Federal and Provincial Governments might have to subsidize local authorities so fair compensation could be paid.

According to Brown Nicholson in the 1942 annual meeting proceedings of the National Association of Housing Officials, the slum clearance, low-rent housing programmes of local authorities have yielded the best public reactions.

* * *

W. E. BAXTER
President, Winnipeg Real Estate Board.

Any plan for rebuilding blighted areas should be thoroughly examined before embarking on home building in vacant suburbs. New improvements — roads, sewers, etc.—are costly. Schools and transportation would, in many instances, have to be supplied.

I am certain equitable compensation could be devised for owners of older districts. No patchwork plan should be considered. Rehabilitation of a whole district should be undertaken, otherwise it would be money wasted.

* * *

W. H. BOSLEY
W. H. Bosley & Co., Toronto.

To clear out older sections is a two-phase problem. Let government acquire land and resell or lease, and let private enterprise do the housing. With transportation constantly improving, however, we could add to suburbs and probably create better living atmosphere. To cure so-called "blighted areas," however, is a desirable aim. Basis of compensation should be "value in use." Without government assistance, it does not seem likely that land in central districts could compete with suburban land. Something, no matter how little, will have to be paid for buildings.

* * *

M. A. BRADSHAW
Treasurer, North American Life Assurance Co.

Any housing programme should include building on to existing suburbs and clearing out older parts of towns and cities. Suburbs of most municipalities still have room for new houses and there are those who will be desirous of living in those locations. If, however, blighted areas are completely ignored, the cost of services installed, plus the cost of services to be installed in suburbs, will be such that the municipality will be burdened with financing unproductive services.

Under a slum clearance plan, it appears two compensations should be paid present owners. First, value of land cleared of present buildings which can be used for new buildings would be a proper charge against the cost of new constructions and should be paid for on that basis. The second compensation should represent value of present buildings and should not be a charge against land and new buildings. The first should be paid by the individual, company, association or governmental body undertaking the erection of new buildings; the second by a central government, either through outright subsidy or long-term loan to the municipality which will benefit from increased taxes.

* * *

HORACE L. BRITTAIN
Director, Citizens' Research Institute.

In deciding whether or not an old down-town area should be replanned, possible savings in transportation costs, etc., should be considered. Some down-town districts will have to be razed anyway for safety and sanitary reasons. Realistic valuation for taxation purposes might open the dam built up and maintained for years. Much property assessed as business or industrial property will not really be such in some 50 years.

Might we not have to tear down old districts finally anyway? Eventually, why not now? Owners cannot, or at least should not, expect more than properties are worth. Municipalities might lose more by failing to pay what properties are worth and re-developing them than otherwise.

* * *

STUART DARROCH
President, Edmonton Real Estate Association.

Wrecking obsolete homes in congested city areas is preferable to adding new subdivisions. Building by-laws should be carefully prepared to ensure the better home of the future. Obsolete homes should be wrecked without compensation for if a policy of depreciation has been adhered to, no compensation need be considered.

* * *

DR. E. G. FALUDI
Lecturer and Housing Authority.

For both types of development (housing in suburbs and older parts of cities), we should build to plan but slum clearance cannot always be followed by new residential buildings. It depends on relation of land to employment areas; above all on cost of land and improvements:

Here are three possible ways for compensating owners of replaced housing units:

1. The English method of paying no compensation for buildings in any slum clearance scheme, paying for land on the basis set by an official arbitrator. The theory is that present owners of buildings should bear the loss since the buildings themselves have reached the limit of their legitimate life and capital cost has probably been amortized through rents received and depreciation allowed.

2. The community to write off compensation paid for old buildings where slums are cleared. (Such a method would seem to be unduly lenient toward owners of dwellings unfit for habitation).

3. To throw the cost of demolished buildings upon tenants of new dwellings.

There is no economic nor social basis for the second or third method. The first should be applied.

* * *

J. B. LAIDLAW
Secretary, Ontario Association of Real Estate Boards.

Every effort should be made to build upon land already supplied with roads, sidewalks, waterworks and sewers, rather than to go outside, locating where all of these have to be furnished.

I have never heard of the suggestion of compensation to holders of older housing units. By a reasonable system of zoning and providing funds for alteration, large old houses would be quickly changed into apartments of two, three or four units at the expense of the property owner, to be recompensed by rentals received. The method favored by the Urban Land Institute provides creation of a public body with right of expropriation over a large area of a city, say, as large in Toronto as between Bathurst and the Don, the C.P.R. tracks and Bay Street, to be backed by very large loans from the province or the Dominion and probably both.

* * *

H. E. MANNING
President, Ontario Property Owners Association.

Spontaneous building always tends to suburbs because of initial low taxes. The tax rate, however, catches up as in York Township. Weeding out substandard houses in towns and cities is desperately expensive. Whatever the cost, it ought not to be put upon people who are already overburdened or it will spread the disease. But I hope to see urban land and facilities used for improved building projects. I fear our theories of land ownership cannot be reconciled with any prospect of compulsory acquisition at reasonable prices.

* * *

J. L. MILLER
Real Estate Dealer, Toronto.

In building this "Canada of Tomorrow" must we take it for granted that there will be no more wars? Or should we build in such a way as to offer the greatest amount of protection in case of air raids?

With this in mind, we would be required to make great changes in our town planning. All essential transportation in large industrial centres should be underground, with only supplementary transportation as surface traffic. This would also provide shelters.

In the world I have in mind we would call for decentralization of industrial plants with houses built as far away from these plants as possible. Constructions of large blocks of flats, considered by many the only answer to housing for the low-wage earner, unless built of steel and concrete, would be out.

* * *

GORDON MacLEOD PITTS
President, Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.

Each locality presents its own special problem, which must be solved on the advice of experts after adequate survey and study. In many cases existing services and amenities can be re-used with great economic advantage.

Urban growth today tends to develop suburban areas and slums remain. Compensation required to reverse this trend is again a problem for each locality, involving fair assessment and arbitration. In some instances, slum property may be exchanged for more desirable developed or undeveloped property through cooperation of the municipality.

* * *

C. E. PURNELL
President, Canadian Association of Real Estate Boards.

In any housing programme crowding should be definitely avoided and suburbs utilized, bearing in mind, however, the heavy cost of local improvements. It seems some middle course should be adopted involving slum clearance where necessary and utilization of suburban areas.

In any slum clearance plan, some compensation would be necessary for existing buildings. Slum clearance has been successfully accomplished in other countries and I am sure we can do it here.

* * *

ROY RICE
President, Toronto Real Estate Board.

Type demand and desire for wider lots and lower taxation will dictate the extent of building in suburban areas. Wornout residential areas that appear to have no future as commercial zones should definitely be rebuilt as housing areas, having regard to quality and types of housing suitable. This would prevent a further expansion of blighted areas. Wholesale clearing out and rebuilding of old parts is usually attempted by municipal authorities at the cost of other tax-paying property owners exclusively. This is definitely unfair. If such a project can be financed without further loading the property owner, it is certainly a forward step.

Older districts are usually downtown or adjacent to a commercial district with land assessments protected by the higher values of commercial land. Owners should be paid on same basis with respect to assessed value as is done in acquiring property for street widenings, etc., in good districts. But cost to private industry would prohibit purchase for rebuilding. It can only come, therefore, through public financing not charged directly to property owners, with sites either developed by municipal buildings or sold to private builders at fair valuation. In effect, owners in wornout areas would be bonused at public expense, preferably by federal financing.

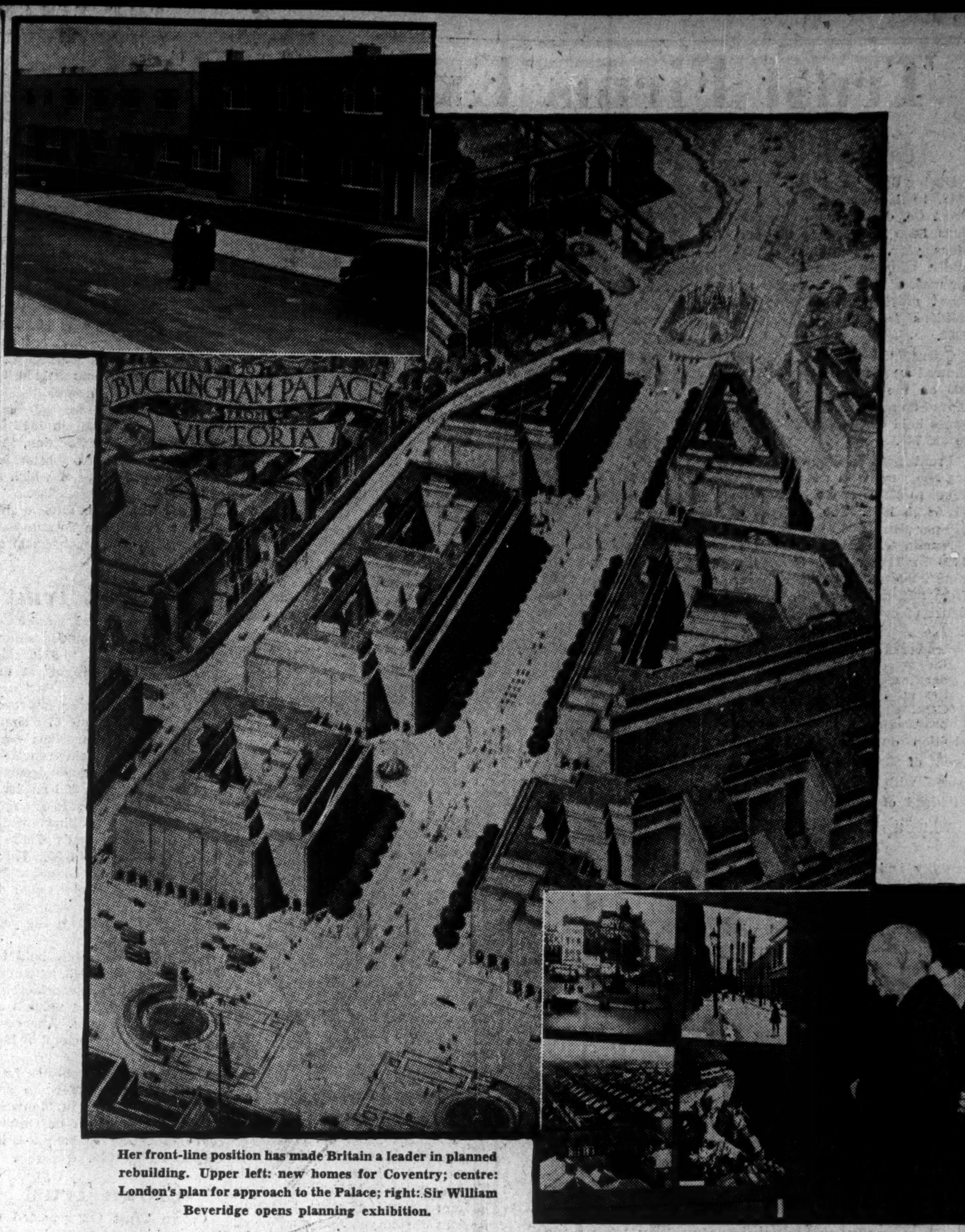
* * *

J. B. STIRLING
President, Canadian Construction Association.

It seems to me public housing will have to be erected initially in new, fringe territory. Reclaiming old sections is very costly. Not only is condemning and expropriating properties in blighted districts expensive, but there are other difficulties. Almost every such district has certain immovable buildings or plants which present practical obstacles very difficult to circumvent. Undoubtedly, as public housing spreads, securing possession of certain older parts of the city at reasonable prices will become simpler.

It is to be sincerely hoped that all municipalities will have a competent town planning committee as a preliminary to obtaining assistance from governments in these plans.

The opinions expressed in these replies to The Financial Post are those of the writers themselves, and are not to be construed as the official view of organizations with which they are associated.



Her front-line position has made Britain a leader in planned rebuilding. Upper left: new homes for Coventry; centre: London's plan for approach to the Palace; right: Sir William Beveridge opens planning exhibition.

Western Situation Clouds Outlook

Loan Firms in Position for Postwar Development

By ROBERT C. STARK

To Canadian trust and loan companies generally, wartime conditions have meant an improvement in the mortgage situation. Better jobs, higher income spreading throughout the country, have increased the ability of the public to reduce its mortgage indebtedness.

Into this satisfactory situation there has been injected a factor that not only has first-rank present importance but also will bear heavily on the postwar development of large sections of Canada. In the midst of high income and demonstrated ability to pay, western political sources are agitating for new Dominion debt legislation that, in effect, would strike hard at farm credit.

Motive, aside from a purely political one, for such agitation at this time is hard to find. Under the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act prairie farmers have had nine years to get their debts written down; they still have that Dominion statute available. Farm income has been steadily pushing upward, in many cases is higher than in the lush 1920's.

On this basis, therefore, the present appeals as a time rather for establishing a new and broader confidence between lender and farmer instead of attempting to force through unilateral legislation that would penalize the lender, destroy confidence and seriously restrict the field for future development.

Postwar Development

This angle becomes particularly important from the postwar standpoint. Encouragement of settlement on the prairies is already a thought prominently in mind for postwar rehabilitation. While the Dominion will probably play a large part in this programme it will also require considerable co-operation from non-governmental sources.

It thus becomes apparent that should highly restrictive debt legislation render the western financial climate unfavorable for private capital investment, then the full development of the prairie economy would be seriously retarded. The problem of the west does not lie in attempting to legislate farmers out of their debts but rather in increasing farm income. For broadening and diversifying its productivity the west will obviously need a sound credit basis founded on mutual confidence.

The place of loan companies in western development is sometimes given scant attention. Here is the picture of just one firm as given by F. Gordon Osler, president of Canada Permanent Mortgage Corp.:

"This company was a pioneer in developing western agriculture. We were doing business in the West even before the railroads arrived. Our first loans enabled settlers to obtain their patents from the Crown, to break the virgin soil and build their first homes. We have been through the good times and the bad times of the west, and we have faith in its future. It is a great and important part of Canada and, although it has had its misfortunes and disappointments, it will yet come into its own. We do not think its recovery is helped by measures that attack creditors or break down the credit system under which other parts of Canada and other countries have achieved their greatest progress."

Moot question is to what extent western farmers need new debt legislation. The present agitation, largely led by Alberta, stems from the recent Privy Council decision holding the Alberta Debt Adjustment Act ultra vires. However, there is a Dominion statute—the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act — applying to Alberta and Saskatchewan under which farmers can get debt relief. Boards of Review have functioned under this Act since 1934 and up to Dec. 31, 1942, dealt with the following cases:

	No. of cases	Original debt	Reduction	% of reduction
		millions of $		
Alta.	6,135	47.9	21.7	45.3
Sask. ...	8,072	98.9	35.0	44.3
Total	14,207	126.8	56.7	44.7

In addition to these are a great many voluntary adjustments between farmer and loan company which in total probably exceed those carried out under the Act. For example, one loan company which has an extensive western farm mortgage interest granted voluntary adjustments in 1,563 farm accounts during the last three years. This compares with 353 of this company's farm accounts adjusted under the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act.

Another angle is that the demand for further restrictive legislation comes at a time when western farm prosperity is at a high level. Excluding bonuses and subsidies, Manitoba farm cash income in 1942 was $100.1 millions against $64.1 millions in 1940, Saskatchewan $189.6 millions against $149.4 millions, Alberta $172.5 millions against $125.9 millions. In 1942 the west enjoyed the largest crops in its history.

Indicative of the increasing diversification of western agriculture are the facts that 1942 livestock marketings were $44 millions higher than in 1941, at $150 millions; value of dairy products rose $10 millions to $86.5 millions, while production of poultry and poultry products improved almost $16 millions to $42.2 millions.

A noteworthy tribute to western farmers is that, despite retrogressive legislation, many of them have been cleaving to old-fashioned principles and paying up their debts. This is reflected in the following experience of nine loan and 16 trust companies with mortgage interests in the prairies, figures being supplied by the Registrar of Loan Corporations for Ontario.

The reduction in loans in 1942 does not fully reflect the improved western conditions due to the fact that some collections have been slow owing to lack of storage and handling facilities for the big crop.

	1942	1941	1940	1939
Loan Companies		Millions of $		
Alberta	8.3	8.9	9.4	9.6
Saskatchewan ..	21.1	22.0	22.6	23.2
Manitoba	10.1	10.4	11.0	11.4
Trust Companies (Company Funds)				
Alberta	1.5	1.8	1.9	2.0
Saskatchewan ..	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.7
Manitoba	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
(Guaranteed funds)				
Alberta	2.3	2.7	3.0	3.2
Saskatchewan ..	7.9	8.3	8.7	9.1
Manitoba	3.0	3.5	3.8	4.0

For trust and loan companies generally the last year saw an extension of conditions which have been evident since almost the start of the war. Private debt as represented by mortgages is being steadily and substantially reduced. This has increased the liquidity of the lending firms but has posed a considerable investment problem.

The market for new mortgage loans is not sufficiently broad to make up for the heavy principal repayments so this has meant a flow of funds into comparatively low interest bearing government securities, with a consequent easing in earning power.

A general picture of the trend of trust and loan operations is evident from this tabulation of 10 of the larger trust firms:

	1942	1941
	Millions of $	
Liabilities to public	99.4	104.2
Secured by:		
Liquid assets	53.4	56.4
Mortgages	46.1	48.3
Other net assets	25.4	25.1
	124.9	129.8

Estate business has shown a general expansion. Apparently more people are realizing that the proper administration of an estate calls for expert management and that this can be obtained from trust companies.

There is good reason to believe that postwar demand for consumer goods coupled with anticipated attempts to maintain a reasonably high level of employment will provide an accelerated demand for mortgage financing. As they have in the past, the capital facilities of trust and loan companies will again be ready to finance the progress of Canada.

While wartime conditions have meant a general improvement in the mortgage situation renewed western debt agitation raises important uncertainties.

Trust Firms Expand Duties

Acadia Trust

During the year ended Nov. 30, 1942, total assets of the Acadia Trust Co. expanded to $8.6 millions from $8 millions the previous year. Growth in estates under administration accounted for most of this increase, this account moving up to over $6.7 millions from $6.1 millions in 1941.

Guaranteed funds at $798,670 showed a reduction of some $14,000 on the year. Liquid assets moved up moderately while mortgages held dropped some $18,000 to $25,741.

Profit position improved during the year with net per share equal to $22.25 as compared with $19.66 in 1941. The dividend of $19 per share was repeated.

Acadia Trust was founded in 1920 in Truro, N.S. Since that time its total assets have grown from $1.2 million to the present figure of over $8.6 millions.

Administration & Trust

Societe d' Administration et de Fiducie largely maintained its position during 1942 with net profit of $2.08 per share as compared with $2.10 in 1941. The dividend of $1.50 was repeated.

While the company accepts deposits from the public, its main activity is in the administration of trusts and agencies. This latter account totalled $31.5 millions at the end of 1942 compared with $81.6 millions a year previous.

The company has its head office in Montreal and branches in Quebec, Winnipeg Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver.

Barclays Trust

Barclays Trust Co. of Canada is associated with Barclays Bank and is principally interested in the administration of estates, trusts and agencies. Its stock is all privately held and accounts are not published in the ordinary way.

Total assets declined to $17.2 millions during 1942 from $22.8 millions. The decline was attributable to a drop in estates, trusts and agencies under administration from $22.7 millions to $16.9 millions.

British Canadian Trust

British Canadian Trust Co. and its subsidiary, British Canadian Finance Ltd., Lethbridge, Alta., met with moderately improved results in 1942 with net profit per share amounting to $5.10 as compared with $4.83 in the previous year. The dividend paid was 2½% as compared with 5%.

Guaranteed trust account expanded around $10,000 to $152,692. Securing assets were up around the same amount to $352,781. Another gain was recorded in estates under administration to $1.3 million from a little under $1.2 million in 1941.

Brockville Trust

Brockville Trust & Savings Co. maintained 1942 profit at $2.71 per share unchanged from the 1941 level. Dividends paid totalled $2.50 a share, the previous extra of 37½ cents being omitted in 1942.

Liabilities to the public made up of deposits and investment certificates showed a reduction of around $70,000 on the year to $776,266. Securing assets showed a similar reduction to a little under $1.5 million with liquid assets down around $20,000 to $263,041 and mortgages showing a decline of $50,000 to $513,225. Mortgage investments are entirely in Ontario, with the great majority being on urban property.

Estates under administration amounted to over $1 million at the end of 1942, an increase of approximately $100,000 during the year.

Brockville Trust was incorporated as a loan company in 1885 and was granted trust powers in 1939. With head office in Brockville, Ont., it primarily serves a territory from Belleville to Cornwall and also the Sudbury district.

British Mortgage

Deposits from the public with British Mortgage & Trust Corp. of Ontario, increased by some $104,000 during 1942, despite Victory Loans which caused quite substantial, though temporary, shrinkage in deposits.

A moderate contraction was reported in earnings during 1942 to $8.53 a share from $8.67 in 1941, the dividend of $8 per share being continued. Estates under administration at $770,753 were down around $80,000 on the year.

Both guaranteed investment receipts and deposits held by the company for the public, expanded during 1942 with the combined total of $5.9 millions comparing with $5.7 millions at the end of 1941. Securing assets advanced to close to $7.8 millions from $7.6 millions. The company achieved greater liquidity during the year with liquid assets moving up to over $2.8 millions from $2.3 millions. Mortgages were reduced to $3 millions from $3.3 millions.

British Mortgage & Trust is located in Stratford and started business in 1877.

Canada Permanent Trust

Principal business of Canada Permanent Trust Co. is administration of estates, trusts and agencies. At Dec. 31, 1942, this account totalled $55.2 millions, an improvement of some $3.2 millions on the year. In guaranteed account, investment receipts declined around $120,000 to $888,722 at the end of the year.

Profits eased during 1942 to $7.51 a share from the $8 reported in 1941. The regular $6 dividend was paid.

Incorporated in 1913 Canada Permanent Trust is controlled by Canada Permanent Mortgage Corp., through a 98% stock ownership. Head office is in Toronto with branches at Woodstock, Brantford, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Halifax, Saint John, Edmonton and Regina.

Canada Trust

Canada Trust Co., London, in its 41st annual report, showed estates under administration at the end of 1942 at $30.7 millions as compared with $28.9 millions at the previous year end. Total assets under administration amounted to $39.9 millions as compared with $28.2 millions a year previous.

Net profits in 1942 declined to $8.54 a share from $8.84 in 1941, the dividend of $6 per share being repeated.

Canada Trust is a subsidiary of Huron & Erie Mortgage Corp.

Central Trust

Central Trust Co. of Canada maintained its earnings position during 1942 with net profit of 6.06% on paid up capital compared with 6.13% in 1941, dividend of 6% being maintained.

The company reported expansion in different directions during the year with total assets at the end of 1942 amounting to over $6.1 millions as compared with $5.8 millions at the end of 1941. Estates, trusts and agencies under administration amounted to $4.7 millions compared with $4.6 millions a year ago.

Guaranteed trust funds advanced from $200,000 during 1942 to a total of over $1.3 million. Securing assets at $1.4 million compared with $1.6 million at the end of 1941.

Central Trust holds its mortgage investments mainly to New Brunswick. Head office is located in Moncton, while branches are operated in Fredericton, Woodstock and Saint John.

Capital Trust

Capital Trust Corp. showed a growth in estates under management and in guaranteed trust account during 1942. Estates under administration at the end of the year totalled over $9 millions or some $200,000 higher than the year previous.

Expansion was recorded in both trust certificates and deposits with the former advancing around $70,000 to $3.5 millions, while deposits were $30,000 heavier at $1.9 million. Securing assets moved up $120,000 to $6.5 millions. Gains in deposits were registered despite substantial withdrawals by clients for subscriptions to Victory Loans and war savings campaigns. Quick liquid assets increased during the year to the equivalent of 123.40% of the total savings on demand as against 115.45% on Dec. 31, 1941.

Profits on the year declined to 4.20% of the company's paid up capital as compared with 4.66% in the previous year. Reduced interest rate on bond holdings and mortgage investments helped to account for this decrease.

Real estate held for sale decreased from $487,351 in 1941 to $388,696 in 1942. In addition, the company disposed of a substantial number of properties of which it was mortgagee in possession.

Its head office is in Ottawa and operates branches in Toronto and Montreal. It has been in business since 1913.

Chartered Trust

Chartered Trust & Executor Co. expanded its estates under administration during 1942 to $22.8 millions from $21.4 millions at the end of 1941.

Net profit showed an improvement on the year to $5.87 a share from $5.25 in the previous year, the dividend of $4 being repeated.

Liabilities to the public dropped to $3.8 millions from $5.1 millions, deposits moving down to $3.3 millions from $4.2 millions while guaranteed trust funds declined around $450,000 to total $520.775 at the end of the year. Liquid assets against deposits were equal to 94.33% of the total deposits as compared with 102.94% the year previous.

Foreclosed real estate held for sale at the end of 1942, amounted to $32,404, said to be considerably less than the selling value conservatively estimated. The comparable figure for the end of 1941 was $52,687.

Chartered Trust operates from its head office in Toronto and maintains a branch in Montreal. All its mortgages are on Ontario real estate. The company was incorporated in 1905.

Crown Trust

Crown Trust Co. reported an increase in its guaranteed account during 1942 to close to $1.8 million from less than $1.5 million in the previous year. Estates, trusts and agencies under administration totalled $39.3 millions at the end of 1942 as compared with $39.9 millions a year previous. Estates, trusts and agencies under administration totalled $39.3 millions at the end of 1942 as compared with $39.9 millions a year previous.

During 1942, a fairly substantial drop in revenue was encountered with the result that net profits declined to $3.21 a share from the 1941 level of $4.01 a share. The regular dividend of $4 per share was continued. The lower net profit was due to a decline in interest rates on the invested funds, less activity, and higher operating expenses. The company's mortgages are all on improved properties in the Montreal district.

Eastern Trust

Eastern Trust Co. showed a moderate expansion in earnings during 1942, despite the heaviest tax burden in the history of the company. Net was $8.40 a share as compared with $8.03 in 1941, the $8 dividend being continued.

Guaranteed account showed a mild expansion to close to $6.2 millions, secured by $7.5 millions of assets. Greater liquidity was observed among securing assets as liquids moved up around $140,000 to $4.6 millions while mortgage holdings declined $70,000 to $1.5 million.

A further increase was registered in estates, trusts and agencies under administration to $59 millions from $57.4 millions.

Eastern Trust has been in operation for 50 years and is one of the largest trust firms in the Maritimes. Head office is at Halifax with branches at Saint John, Moncton, Charlottetown, St. John's, Nfld., Montreal and Toronto.

Fidelity Trust

Due to heavy write-offs in revising agreements for sale as arranged with its debtors, Fidelity Trust Co., Winnipeg, reported a net loss during 1942 of $8,455 as compared with the 1941 loss of $1,898.

Mortgages and agreements at the end of 1942 were down almost $21,000 to $102,797, due mainly to a downward revision of farm land contracts, felt desirable to encourage farmers to remain on the land. Real estate holdings at $252,191 are $8,319 larger, mainly due to cancellation of contracts. Liquid securities at a little over $70,000 consist of stocks, bonds and trade notes, approximately the same as last year. Restrictions on the sale of automobiles are curtailing the amount of trade paper available.

General Trust

General Trust of Canada recorded another increase in the total assets under its care during 1942 to a total of $92.4 millions as against $91.5 millions at the end of 1941.

Despite an increase in taxation during the year, 1942 profits improved to $5.24 a share from $5.18 in the previous year. The regular dividend of $5 a share was paid.

Guaranteed accounts declined $269,000 during 1942. Practically all are represented by call loans. Securing assets amount to $3.2 millions, compared with $3.3 millions in the previous year.

Estates, trusts and agency accounts showed a slight decrease during the year to $49.5 millions, while the safe custody accounts improved by $1.2 million to $39.6 millions.

General Trust maintains its head office at Montreal and a branch in Quebec City. It is one of the larger trust companies operating in Quebec restricting its operations to that field.

Gen. Trust & Exec.

General Trust & Executor Corp. showed a moderate improvement in earning power in the year ended Feb. 28, 1943, with net profit amounting to 5.3% as compared with 4.9% in the previous year. Dividends at the annual rate of 4% were continued.

Guaranteed trust account increased by some $40,000 on the year to get over the $1 million total. Among securing assets for this account, mortgage holdings increased $5,000 to $808,964 while bond and debenture investments moved up $30,000 to $125,985 and cash advanced around $14,000 to $79,522.

Estates, trusts and agencies account at the end of the 1942-43 fiscal year amounted to $1,067,403, an increase of $170,000 on the year.

General Trust & Executor was founded in 1929 and maintains its head office at Halifax.

Grey & Bruce

Grey & Bruce Trust & Savings Co. was founded in 1889. A tabulation shows that total assets in its care in 1892 amounted to $189,583. The corresponding item in 1942 amounted to $6,637,615.

Earnings during 1942 declined to 5.65% from 7.55% in 1941 due to a doubling in the tax bill. The regular dividend of 5% was paid.

Liabilities to the public during 1942 increased by almost $400,000 to close to $3.7 millions. Securing assets improved by around the same amount to slightly under $4.4 millions. A further increase in the company's liquid position was recorded during the year. The company reports that for each dollar on deposit, it has $1.69 in quickly cashable investments.

The estates and trusts branch of activities continued to expand during the year with a total of $2.1 millions being reported at the end of 1942 as compared with $1.7 million a year earlier.

Head office is in Owen Sound, Ont., which city it serves along with the surrounding district. It confines its investments largely to Grey and Bruce Counties and Toronto.

Guelph Trust

Guelph Trust Co., Guelph, is a subsidiary of Guelph & Ontario Investment & Savings Society. Mortgage investments are maintained almost entirely within Ontario. During 1942, the company improved its net profit to 8.42% on paid up capital from 7.74% in the previous year. The regular dividend of 5% was paid.

Trust funds on deposit showed a slight decline to $498,508 while securing assets were off a very minor amount at $1 million. Liquid assets at the end of 1942, amounted to $32,535, a decrease of around $65,000 on the year. This was reflected in an increase in mortgages of $50,000 to $449,718.

Estates under administration continued to move higher, to total over $5 millions at the end of 1942 as compared with $4.8 millions at the end of the previous year.

Guaranty Trust

Gains were reported in all departments of Guaranty Trust Co. of Canada during 1942. Earnings were maintained at 6.10%, the same figure as in 1941, with the 5% dividend being maintained. This performance was despite heavier taxation.

Guaranteed trust account expanded by over $240,000 during the year to total better than $2 millions. Keeping pace with this expansion, liquid assets improved to close to $1.8 million, up around $240,000 on the year. Mortgages held showed a slight increase to $273,157.

A healthy increase was registered in estates under administration to total $11.3 millions, up from the $9.8 millions reported at the end of 1941.

Guaranty Trust Co. maintains a head office in Toronto with branches in Windsor and Niagara Falls. In 1940, it merged with Fidelity Trust Co. of Ontario in Niagara Falls.

Guardian Trust

Guardian Trust Co. reports that in 1942 for the first time the value of new trusts received for administration amounted to less than the value of the trusts which were discharged or liquidated.

New accounts in the amount of $585,162 were received during the year, while trust accounts to the value of $1,408,485 were discharged, resulting in a decrease in the estates under administration from $9 millions to $8.2 millions.

In 1942 a slight improvement in revenue was more than offset by an increase in expenses with the result that net profit for the year amounted to $4,196 as compared with $4,907 in 1941.

Guardian Trust was incorporated in 1930 to acquire an established trust business which had been in operation from 1897. Head office is in Montreal.

Lambton Trust

Lambton Trust Co., Sarnia, has sole liabilities to the public represented by its 6,307 shares of $50 par value and its estates business. The latter account totalled $510,501 at the end of 1942, a reduction of a little over $10,000 from the record high established in 1941.

Earnings were practically maintained during 1942 at 3.3% compared with 1941's 3.4%. The dividend of 3% compared with the previous payment of 4%.

Liquid assets expanded during the year by some $10,000 to total $152,118 while there was reduction of practically the same amount in mortgages to $233,113.

The company operates as a subsidiary of Lambton Loan & Investment Co.

London & Western

London & Western Trusts Co. at the end of 1942 had real estate held for sale on hand totalling $356,621, a reduction of 43½% since 1936. Further sales of properties completed or well under way this year will reduce this account by another approximately $100,000.

Reflecting this liquidation of real estate along with an increase in the funds and trusts of the company for investment in its guaranteed trust certificates, liquid assets improved during the year. Estates under administration increased almost $1 million, despite normal distribution during the year. A dividend of $1 per share was paid April 1 in view of earnings having been maintained at $2.26 a share and particularly in view of the fact that assets are now considered to be written down to their actual market values. Depending on circumstances prevailing at the time, further consideration might be given toward the end of this year to the payment of another dividend.

London & Western Trusts has its head office in London, Ont., with branches at Toronto, Windsor, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Vancouver and Victoria. Regional boards are stationed at Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver.

Maritime Trust

Maritime Trust Co. reported a material improvement in earnings during 1942 to 3.46% on paid up capital as compared with 2.59% in 1941, the regular 2.50% dividend being paid in both years. The

(Continued on page 14)

ADMINISTRATION and TRUST COMPANY

(Société d'Administration et de Fiducie)

Established in 1902

Executor, Administrator, Trustee under Wills, Trustee for Bond Issues Liquidator, Transfer Agent

HON. E. L. PATENAUDE, *President* — J. THEO. LECLERC, *Vice-President and Managing Director*

Head Office: MONTREAL
5 St. James St., East

BRANCHES
Quebec - Winnipeg - Regina - Edmonton - Vancouver

The Western Trust Co.

ESTABLISHED 1906
(Dominion Charter)

Extensive connections and Experience in Western Canada

EXECUTOR TRUSTEE ADMINISTRATOR
FINANCIAL AND RENTAL AGENTS

ROBT. JOHNSTON, President
A. B. ADAMSON, Managing Director

HEAD OFFICE
WINNIPEG
REGINA, SASK. — EDMONTON, ALTA.

The British Mortgage and Trust Corporation of Ontario

Founded in 1877
STRATFORD, ONTARIO

Paid Up Capital	$1,000,000.00
Reserves	$ 825,000.00

2½% on Trust Deposits
3½% on Guaranteed Investment Certificates

Hon. Nelson Monteith, President — W. H. Gregory, Managing Director

SIXTY-SIXTH YEAR

Westminster Trust Company

British Columbia's Oldest Provincial Trust Company

Offers to Firms and Individuals

. . . a complete Trust Company service through its Trust, Real Estate, Investment, Insurance, Savings and Safe Deposit Departments . . . a service founded on years of experience in the management of Personal and Corporate Trusts.

Head Office
New Westminster - B. C.

British Canadian Trust Company

Incorporated by Special Ordinance of the Northwest Territories of Canada (1901 Chapter 35) to Act as

Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, Authorized Trustee in Bankruptcy, Mortgage Loans, Rental Agents

INSURANCE

Fire, Plate Glass, Automobile, Hail, Liability, Burglary, Guarantee Bonds

MANAGERS: BRITISH CANADIAN FINANCE, LIMITED
H. D. ROOD, Manager and Secretary

LETHBRIDGE - ALBERTA — Office-315—6th St. S.

THE GREY & BRUCE TRUST & SAVINGS CO.

OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Authorized Capital	$1,000,000.00
Capital Fully Paid	544,700.00
Reserves Exceed	200,000.00
Total Assets	6,637,614.52

C. A. FLEMING, *President* — O. E. MANNING, *Managing-Director*

SOCIETE NATIONALE DE FIDUCIE

Administrator — Executor
Trustees for Bond Issues
Transfer Agent and Register
Liquidator

VICTOR MORIN—*President*
J. V. DESAULNIERS, B.A.—*General Manager*
HENRI OUIMET—*Associate General Manager*

41 St. James St., West
MONTREAL

THE ONTARIO LOAN AND DEBENTURE COMPANY

London - Ontario

Incorporated and Established 1870

Capital $2,000,000 — Reserve Fund $2,400,000

Assets (31st December, 1942) $17,052,449

DIRECTORS
Archibald McPherson, *President*
Thomas H. Main, *Vice-President*
J. McClary Gunn
O. Roy Moore
James B Orr
J. Edgar Jeffery

Surplus of Assets over Liabilities to the Public $4,561,349

MANAGER: Thomas H. Main — *Assistant Manager* Joseph P. Dewan

SAVINGS DEPOSITS
subject to withdrawal by cheque

DEBENTURES ISSUED

Interest payable half-yearly by coupons or, under accumulative debentures, may be left to accumulate at compound interest until maturity. The Company's Debentures are a legal investment for Trust Funds, which may also be deposited in the Company's Savings Department.

Offices: — Dundas Street, Market Lane, Market Square
London, Ontario

A FULLY ROUNDED TRUST COMPANY SERVICE

No matter how large or small your trust company service requirements may be, Capital Trust is equipped to handle them promptly, carefully and satisfactorily. Dependable, experienced and strong, Capital Trust has been rendering sound, efficient service to a large number of complicated and involved accounts for years.

AUTHORIZED TO ACT AS:

Executor, Administrator and Trustee of Estates.
Guardian, Committee of Estates of persons mentally unsound and of Estates of Absentees.
Receiver, Assignee, Liquidator and Authorized Trustee under the Bankruptcy Act.
Trustee for Bond Issues.
Registrar and Transfer Agent for Joint Stock Companies.
Depository for Sinking Funds.
Revenues collected (rents, interest, dividends).
Interest and Dividends of incorporated companies distributed.

Ask one of our officers to explain how we can render you constructive, economical service.

CAPITAL TRUST CORPORATION LIMITED

21 Richmond Street West, Toronto
MONTREAL OTTAWA

THE VICTORIA TRUST AND SAVINGS COMPANY

Established 1895 • Assets $10,971,074.99

Authorized to act as:

EXECUTOR • ADMINISTRATOR
TRUSTEE

And Render a Complete Trust Service

President— Mr. T. H. Stinson, K.C.
General Manager— Mr. C. E. Weeks

Head Office: LINDSAY, ONT.
Branch: CANNINGTON, ONT.

THE
STERLING TRUSTS CORPORATION

TORONTO REGINA

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

President and General Manager
CHAS. BAUCKHAM

Vice-President
A. W. BRIGGS, K.C.

JOHN HALLAM — LORNE JOHNSON
CHAS. H. BURGESS — DR. S. J. BOYD
JOHN R. BOYS — R. T. BIRKS, K.C.
JAMES R. LOVATT

JAMES R. LOVATT, Assistant Manager — J. M. SMILLIE, Treasurer
E. R. MEREDITH, Secretary — L. MARTIN, Transfer Officer
V. H. EDWARDS, Manager, Real Estate Dept. — C. H. YOUNG, Rentals Officer
J. S. HAMILTON, Manager, Regina, Sask., Branch

Incorporated in Nineteen Hundred and Eleven

DEPENDABLE

Seven branches in principal cities assure full service and maximum economy in handling estates.

ESTABLISHED SINCE 1896
THE LONDON & WESTERN TRUSTS COMPANY, LIMITED

BRANCHES: VICTORIA • VANCOUVER • SASKATOON • WINNIPEG • WINDSOR • LONDON • TORONTO

HAS SERVED 3 GENERATIONS OF CANADIANS

Loan Firms Meet New Needs

Canada Perm. Mortgage

During 1942, Canada Permanent Mortgage Corp. entirely liquidated its liability for debenture stock which amounted to $793,932 at the beginning of the year. This item had been carried among the liabilities for the past 40 years.

The sterling obligation carried interest rates of 4% and 4¼%, the highest rate the company was paying for any borrowed funds. Having a large amount of cash earning a relatively low income return, and bearing in mind the existing favorable price of sterling exchange, directors decided to retire the debenture stock.

The decline in sterling debentures continued with the total liability on this account at the end of 1942, amounting to $7.2 millions as compared with $8.1 millions at the end of 1941.

Profits in 1942 were slightly higher than in the previous year, the regular dividend of $8 per share being maintained.

Around $4½ millions was withdrawn from the savings account for the purchase of Second and Third Victory Loan bonds. However, deposits at the end of the year at $16.3 millions were down less than $1 million on the year. Exceptionally heavy payments on account of mortgages lowered the total principal and interest outstanding to $46.1 millions, down over $2.5 millions.

Mortgage payments during 1942 were exceptionally well met. With a smaller volume of business, payments on account of principal exceeded $5 millions, a substantial increase on the large total reported a year ago. The company states that new loaning was not in sufficient volume to absorb the large amount of mortgage principal collected.

Credit Foncier

Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien statement for 1942 is not yet available. In 1941 the company had a net profit of $405,647 as compared with $428,383 in the previous year.

Assets are entirely in Canada although the majority of shareholders are in France. At the end of 1941 debentures outstanding totalled $14.8 millions, a decrease of $100,000 on the year. Mortgage holdings during the year were reduced by some $550,000 to $26.2 millions.

Head office is in Montreal with branches at Quebec, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver.

Compagnie Fonciere

Compagnie Fonciere de Manitoba reports that during 1942 it sold some properties at a loss, particularly in western Saskatchewan. However, it is now believed that probable losses in regard to properties have come to light to a large extent and there will not be so many in the future. A net loss of $8,117 was sustained during the year as compared with a loss of $7,434 in the year perceding.

Results from farm mortgages during 1942 are stated to have been very satisfactory although some collections have been slow due to the fact that deliveries have been held up by lack of room in the elevators.

Central Canada

Central Canada Loan & Savings Co. experienced a mild improvement in earnings in 1942 with net profit per share advancing to $8.28 from $8.10 in 1941. Dividends of $8 per share were maintained.

Central Canada Loan was incorporated in 1898 and now, through its Toronto offices, carries on the business of a holding and investment company. A controlling interest in the Canada Life Assurance Co. is held along with shares in National Trust Co., Canadian Bank of Commerce, Western Assurance Co., and the Canadian Real Estate Co.

Debenture Co.

Debenture Co. of Canada reported a net profit during the year ended Nov. 30, 1942, of $600, or 11c. per share, as compared with a net of $848 in the previous year. Annual dividends of $2 per share are being paid.

With head office in Regina, the company was organized in 1916 to invest in Saskatchewan municipal securities. Owing to adverse provincial legislation, no investments have been made in Saskatchewan for the last 10 years. The peak of investment in municipal securities was $800,000. Unadjusted municipal securities have been reduced to less than $50,000. The proceeds have been invested in Dominion and provincial bonds and, this year, in bonds and preferred stock of other companies.

Eastern Canada

Eastern Canada Savings & Loan Co., Halifax, N.S., was incorporated in 1888, since which time total assets have grown from $72,580 to the present level of $4,753,569. During 1942, net profits declined to $5.72 per share from $7.51 in 1941. Reflecting this drop, the dividend rate was changed to $6 per share in 1942 from $7 in the previous year.

During 1942, liabilities to the public represented by debentures and deposits, declined $120,000 to $3.5 millions, while securing assets totalled $4.7 millions as compared with $4.8 millions a year earlier.

An improvement in liquidity of the securing assets was noted in the year, with liquid assets totalling $842,656 or around $80,000 higher than in 1941. At the same time, mortgage investments declined $180,000 to $3.8 millions.

The company's mortgage holdings are nearly all in Nova Scotia, particularly around Halifax.

Empire Loan

During 1942, Empire Loan Co., Winnipeg, retired its last outstanding debenture of $15,000, and a further reduction of $13,739 was made in mortgage and other indebtedness, a total reduction of over 20% of the outstanding liabilities.

Mortgages and agreements held showed a very slight reduction in the year to $495,265, while through sales and write-offs, the real estate account was cut by $21,028 to $179,091.

The 1942 operating surplus of $11,267 was employed in writing down properties and adjustments of mortgages and agreements account. This left a deficit on the year of $1,513 as compared with the 1941 loss of $8,380.

Guelph & Ontario

Guelph & Ontario Investments & Savings Society in its 67th annual report for 1942 showed net profits of $4 per share compared with $3.95 in the previous year, despite an increase in the tax bill.

Liabilities to the public showed a slight contraction during 1942 to $3.7 millions, this being largely accounted for by a decrease in deposits to $1,274,140 from $1,321,255. Securing assets showed a similar slight decline to $5.2 millions. Mortgages were down around $12,000 to $3.9 millions.

Home Investment

Home Investment & Savings Association, Winnipeg, carried out many changes in 1942. All deposits, which amounted to $170,657 at the end of 1941, were paid off. Home Securities Ltd., the wholly owned subsidiary, was sold. Capital structure was changed with par value of the capital stock being reduced from $100 to $40 per share. The association has already paid out $20 per share on account of the surplus capital created by the reduction; participation certificates have been issued for $40 representing the balance of such surplus capital.

At Dec. 31, 1942, liability to the public, as represented by debentures, amounted to $14,762. Since that date the association has paid off the $6,000 of debentures which fell due Jan. 1. Those remaining fall due July 1 next and Jan. 1, 1944.

Hudson Bay Mtge.

Hudson Bay Mortgage Co., Vancouver, B.C., improved net profit in 1941 to $2,003 from $1,527 in the previous year, largely through reducing operating expenses. Preferred dividends are in arrears since June 30, 1934.

The company was incorporated in 1926 and has its investment interests in first mortgages and properties within British Columbia.

Huron & Erie

Huron & Erie Mortgage Corp. had net profit in 1942 of $5.85 a share against $4.95 in 1941. This improvement was largely due to a change in the style of reports.

It is officially stated that both government and municipal taxes have been eliminated from the profit distribution, because of their fluctuating nature. In 1941, these taxes amounted to $48,127. The exact liability for Dominion taxes covering the period of the past two or three years has not been clearly determined. It is expected that rulings will be obtained from the tax authorities during the coming year. Meanwhile the provision at $100,000 in the balance sheet was thought ample to cover anticipated levies.

Further expansion was recorded in the company's position during 1942 with liabilities to the public increasing around $140,000 to $35.4 millions. Trend toward greater liquidity continued with mortgages being reduced to $29.5 millions from $30.8 millions while liquid assets increased to $7.6 millions from $6.1 millions. Another reduction was made in sterling debentures outstanding to $422,538 from $570,996.

Estate business of the organization is handled by the company's subsidiary, Canada Trust Company.

Industrial Mtge.

Industrial Mortgage & Trust Co., Sarnia, Ont., showed a further increase in the liquidity of its position during 1942. As liquid assets increased by some $80,000 to close to $1.8 million, mortgages and interest declined around $112,000 to under $1.7 million. At the same time, liabilities to the public decreased to $3.5 millions from $3.6 millions. Estates under administration were increased by over $100,000 to total close to $1.2 million.

Net profit in 1942 improved to $2.43 a share as compared to $2.15 in 1941. Dividends at the rate of $2 per share were continued.

International Loan

International Loan Co. in 1942 collected a total of $183,542, which was an increase of $21,041 over 1941. Its assets at the end of the year of $1.1 million were the highest in history and exceeded the assets of 1929 by $105,421.

The company operates in the three prairie provinces, most extensively Manitoba. It finds that the outlook for mortgages in the west — particularly farm mortgages—is brighter by reason of increased income, both farm and urban. It is stated that the outlook is distinctly brighter than it has been for some years.

Lambton Loan

Lambton Loan & Investment Co., Sarnia, showed a moderate expansion during 1942 with liabilities to the public at $2.6 millions up around $60,000 on the year. Securing assets advanced to close to $4.2 millions while liquid assets at better than $1 million, showed an improvement of around $180,000.

Earnings during 1942 declined to $2.63 a share from $2.96 in the previous year, the regular dividend of $2.50 being paid.

Lambton Loan & Investment was established in 1844, making it the oldest mortgage company in Canada.

Landed Banking

Landed Banking & Loan Co., Hamilton, was incorporated in 1876. A branch office is operated in Winnipeg.

Net profits in 1941 showed a slight recession to $4.73 a share from $4.86 in 1941. Dividends of $4 per share were paid in both years.

Liabilities to the public declined during the year to $1¼ million from $1.3 million while securing assets held virtually unchanged.

Mortgage investments are principally in the Hamilton district and totalled $1.9 million at the end of 1942.

La Societe de Prets

La Societe de Prets et Placements de Quebec recorded an appreciable improvement in profits during 1942 to $4.23 a share as compared with $2.25 a share in 1941. The regular dividend of $5 per share was continued.

Liabilities to the public are small, consisting of deposits amounting to $73,751, down very slightly on the year. This total is secured by assets of over $1.3 million. During 1942, liquid assets increased $109,000 to $169,159 while mortgages moved down around $77,000 to $917,803.

The company has head office in Quebec and invests chiefly in mortgages. It has been in operation for 68 years.

Midland Loan

Midland Loan & Savings Co., Port Hope, Ont., reported a decline in net profits in 1942 to $8.02 per share from $10.54 in 1941. This decrease was almost entirely attributable to an increase of some $14,000 in taxes. The regular dividend of $8 a share was maintained.

The company was established in 1872 and confines its mortgage investments entirely to Ontario. During 1942 its mortgage holdings declined $40,000 to $2.4 millions, while real estate held for sale dropped around $10,000 to total only $6,509 at the year end.

Montreal Loan

Montreal Loan & Mortgage Co., showed comparatively little change in its earning position during 1941, with profits for the year amounting to $2.01 per share as compared with $2.03 per share in the previous year. In both years, dividends of $1.25 a share were paid.

The principal activity is loaning funds on first mortgages. Debentures and deposits have been steadily declining for a number of years and were eliminated altogether in 1941.

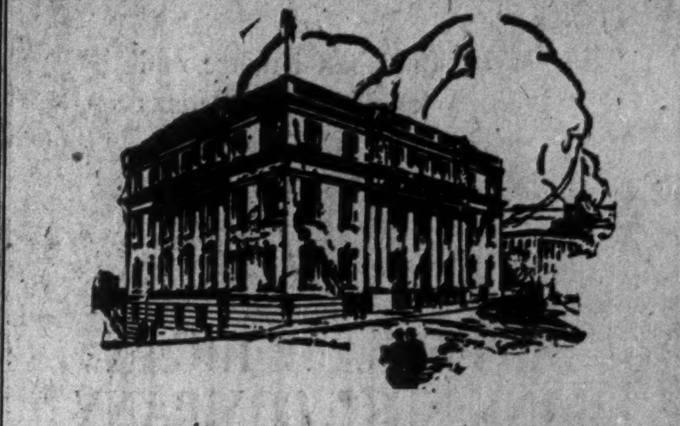
During 1942, mortgage holdings declined some $70,000 to $1,056,927. Real estate holdings showed a similar trend to total at the end of the year $174,141 as compared with $284,637. Investments showed a sharp increase, being tripled during the year to $193,397.

Mortgage Corp.

Mortgage Corp. of Nova Scotia for several years has been following a policy of gradually withdrawing from some districts where conditions have proved unsatisfactory. During 1942, the company's Halifax business was again substantially increased.

Mortgage Corp. is located at Halifax and confines its activities to Nova Scotia with all loans on real estate being located in that

(Continued on page 15)



CREDIT-FONCIER FRANCO-CANADIEN
Established in 1880

LOANS ON FIRST MORTGAGES

Head Office
Montreal—5 St. James St. East

BRANCHES
Quebec — Toronto — Winnipeg — Regina
Edmonton — Vancouver

THE
Yorkshire & Canadian Trust
LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE, HUDDERSFIELD, ENGLAND

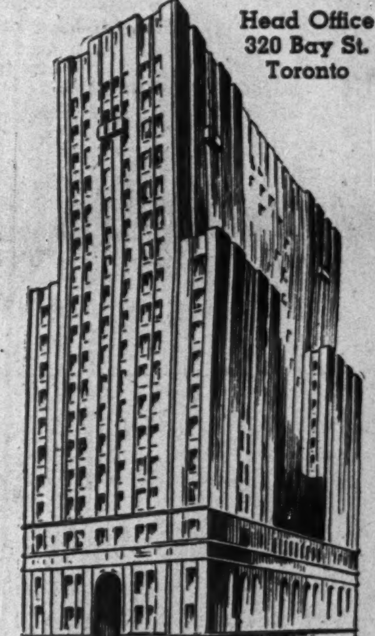
Canadian Head Office:
YORKSHIRE BUILDING, VANCOUVER, CANADA

Over 50 Years of efficient service in British Columbia as
EXECUTOR — TRUSTEE — ADMINISTRATOR
REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER AGENT

H. W. DYSON, President
F. H. WRIGHT, Vice-President — G. P. KAYE, Vice-President
W. L. WALDIE, Trust Officer

VICTORIA, B.C. OFFICE—600 VIEW ST. — R. H. EDGELL—Manager

PERMANENCE and STABILITY



Head Office
320 Bay St.
Toronto

Saving and Investment Service

FOR over 87 years "CANADA PERMANENT" has been safeguarding the savings of many thousands of Canadians, and making those savings available for Canadian construction and growth.

Through these years it has earned the confidence of investors and the Corporation continues to justify the trust reposed in it, as a safe depository for savings.

President
F. GORDON OSLER

Vice-Presidents
E. D. GOODERHAM
CHARLES S. ROBERTSON

CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION

Trust and Administration Service

We offer a complete trust service throughout Canada. For individuals we serve as executor, administrator, trustee or agent. For corporations we act as registrar and transfer agent of stocks, and trustee of bond issues.

Our ability to perform these services promptly and efficiently is the result of years of experience. Our financial strength is an assurance to all clients.

THE CANADA PERMANENT TRUST COMPANY

BRANCHES AT
HALIFAX • SAINT JOHN • WOODSTOCK, (Ont.) • BRANTFORD
TORONTO • WINNIPEG • REGINA • EDMONTON • VANCOUVER

Serving Canadian Finance and Industry for Many Generations

BRITISH AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY LIMITED

The Old Canadian Company — Established 1866

HOWARD W. PILLOW, President
CHARLES G. COWAN, Vice-Pres. & Man.-Dir.
G. HAROLD BURLAND, Sec.-Treas.

HEAD OFFICE - OTTAWA
262 Wellington Street

511 Place d'Armes, MONTREAL
1110 Montreal Trust Bldg., TORONTO

Buy War Savings Certificates and War Savings Stamps

The services of an individual executor cost more because he has to depend more upon outside assistance.

This Company's services are economical. Its trained staff has the benefit of 40 years' practical experience.

The CANADA TRUST COMPANY

Managed in connection with Huron & Erie Mortgage Corporation

Branch Offices in Six Provinces

London, Windsor, Regina, Hamilton, St. Thomas, Edmonton, Toronto, Chatham, Vancouver, Montreal, Winnipeg, Victoria

Real Estate Loan Co. of Canada Limited

521 Confederation Life Building, Toronto 2, Ont.

Capital paid up	500,000
Reserve	215,000

Loans made on Improved Real Estate at Current Rates.

M. A. MACKENZIE, LL.D., *President*
HENRY BORDEN, K.C., *Vice-Pres.*
W. P. FESS
C. A. MORRIS, *Managing Director*
A. E. NAYLOR

The Sun Trust Limited

Administrator — Executor
Trustees for Bond Issues
Transfer Agent and Registrar
Liquidator

ARTHUR VALLÉE, K.C., *President*
HERVE PRÉVOST, *General Manager*

HEAD OFFICE: 10 St. James St., West, Montreal
BRANCH: 132 St. Peter St., Quebec

THE TORONTO MORTGAGE CO.

13 TORONTO STREET, TORONTO

A. M. M. KIRKPATRICK, President
WALTER GILLESPIE, Managing Director

Present Cash Value of Total Assets	$5,083,700
Surplus, Over all Liabilities to Public	$2,297,200

2% *Allowed on Savings Deposits, Withdrawable by Cheque.*

3¼% *Paid on Debentures in all Denominations for three to five years.*

LEGAL INVESTMENT FOR TRUST FUNDS

First Mortgage Money to loan on modern solid brick dwellings, in good residential districts. Prompt service.

Trust Firms Expand Duties

(Continued from page 12)

company reports that practically every department showed an improvement during the year.

Estates under administration at the end of 1942 amounted to over $2.9 millions as compared with $2.8 millions a year previous. The character of the company's investments still continues to consist almost entirely of Dominion, provincial and high grade municipal bonds.

Through its head office at Saint John and branches at Charlottetown, P.E.I., and agencies in Summerside, P.E.I., and Fredericton, N.B., Maritime Trust carries on its principal dealings in the handling of estates. It does not accept deposits or issue guaranteed trust certificates.

Montreal Trust

With total assets of $898 millions as at Dec. 31, 1942, Montreal Trust Co. is one of the largest organizations of its kind in Canada. The total of assets represented a growth of some $6 millions during the year. Estates, trusts and agency accounts expanded to $871 millions during 1942 from $865 millions in 1941. Trust funds and deposits showed a slight decrease to $15.8 millions while securing assets were down around $100,000 to $21.5 millions.

Earnings in 1942 amounted to $4.04 a share as compared with $5 in 1941. Dividends of $3.60 a share being paid last year compared with $4 in the previous year.

On 1942 operations, the company notes that offsetting curtailed business, due to prevailing conditions in the trust company field, was the steady growth in other divisions, such as estates, trusts and agencies. It is pointed out that many new estates have been opened for the firm's administration during the year, and safe custody and management accounts have greatly increased.

Montreal Trust maintains its head office in Montreal, while branch offices are located in Halifax, Toronto, Charlottetown, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Vancouver, St. John's, Newfoundland, Nassau, B.W.I., and London, Eng.

National Trust

Total withdrawals by savings depositors with National Trust Co. for subscriptions to the Victory Loans in 1941 and 1942, totalled approximately $9 millions. In this two-year period deposits showed a decrease of a little under $3.2 millions, so that there was a recovery of about $6 millions. At the end of 1942, savings deposits stood at $17.2 millions, down $3 millions on the year. Liquidity ratio to deposits at the end of 1942 was 76.72% against 76.64% a year previous.

Total assets under administration by the company rose almost $7 millions during 1942, to total $318.2 millions, the highest in the history of the company.

Real estate held under foreclosure and mortgage investments again showed a substantial reduction during 1942, with payments off of mortgages, mainly in the west, indicating increased strength in the financial position of farmers.

Expansion is continuing in the company's estates, trust and agency business. At the end of 1942 this account amounted to over $293 millions, up $10 millions over 1941. The amount of new business under this heading actually received by National Trust was over $26 millions, the net figure being after deduction of cash disbursements on the book value of assets transferred or closed out during the year.

National Trust Co. was established in 1898 and is one of the larger trust companies in Canada. Head office is in Toronto, with branches in Montreal, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Saskatoon and Edmonton.

Northern Trusts

Northern Trusts Co., Winnipeg, improved net profit during 1942 to $1.45 a share from $1.37 a share in 1941. No dividends are paid.

The company's main activity is handling estates and trusts. At the end of 1942, estates, trusts and agencies under administration amounted to over $14.2 millions, a contraction of some $238,000 on the year. Northern Trusts does not accept money on deposit nor issue debentures.

Guaranteed funds at the end of 1942, totalled $435,451 secured by over $1.5 million of assets. This compared with the 1941 position of $609,891 in guaranteed funds which were secured by $1.7 million. During the year, mortgages held by the company declined to $434,218 from $606,749, of which practically all are located in the prairie provinces.

N. S. Trust

Nova Scotia Trust Co. showed a continuing expansion in its asset position during the year ended Feb. 27, 1943, to a total of $13.5 millions, an increase of some $40,000 on the year. Estates, trusts and agencies under administration, at $11.1 millions, were up about $300,000.

In guaranteed account, liabilities to the public, represented by certificates and deposits, showed a contraction during the year to $1.5 million from $1.7 million. Among securing assets for this account mortgages were very slightly lower while liquid assets declined almost $150,000 to $407,165.

Profits were better with net at $8.79 a share as compared with $8.64 in the previous fiscal year. The regular dividend of $7 was continued.

Nova Scotia Trust confines its business entirely to Nova Scotia. Head office is maintained at Halifax with a branch at Sydney.

Osler & Nanton

Osler & Nanton Trust Co. showed some contraction in estates, trusts and agency accounts during 1942, with the total at the end of the year amounting to $3.1 millions as compared with $3.3 millions a year previous. Total assets at $3.8 millions are down around $200,000.

The company was incorporated in 1911 and has its head office in Winnipeg. It is controlled by Osler, Hammond & Nanton Ltd., who act as managers.

Premier Trust

During 1942, Premier Trust Co. recovered somewhat from the impact on profits caused by the 1941 tax bill. Net profit in 1942 amounted to 4.88% on the paid up capital compared with 3.68% in 1941. Dividends paid totalled 2% as compared with 3% in the previous year.

Liabilities to the public showed a slight decrease to $2.8 millions from $2.9 millions, investment certificates and debentures moving down to $1.5 million from $1.6 million, while deposits improved to $1.3 million from $1.2 million. Securing assets were down $11,000 at $4.2 millions. Liquid assets improved by around $150,000 to $1.3 million while mortgages and interest showed a continuing decline to $1.5 million from close to $1.7 million. Estates, trusts and agencies totalled $7.5 millions at the end of 1942 as compared with $7.5 millions a year earlier.

Premier Trust has its head office in Toronto and operates branches in London and St. Catharines. Practically all of its mortgage investments are in Ontario.

Prudential Trust

Prudential Trust Co. reported a moderate improvement in net profit position during 1942 to 55 cents a share from 45 cents in 1941. No dividends have been paid since 1939.

The company is primarily interested in the administration of estates, trusts and agencies which account at the end of 1942 showed an expansion to $2.8 millions from $2.6 millions at the previous year end.

Prudential Trust has head office in Montreal with branches in Toronto, Calgary, Vancouver and Regina.

Royal Trust

Royal Trust Co., one of the largest trust companies in the Dominion, registered substantial increases in its business during 1942. At the end of the year, estates, trusts and agency accounts amounted to $730 millions, up almost $5 millions from the previous year. Total assets of $749 millions, show an increase of $7 millions from 1941.

Earnings during the year improved to $3.78 a share from $3.30 in 1941. The regular dividend of $3.20 was continued. As a result of this increase in profit, the directors felt justified in strengthening the pension fund society by a contribution of $30,000. This fund has risen from $437,000, when its plan of pensions was made effective in 1936, to over $1.3 million. There are now 717 members of the society and 20 pensioners.

Guaranteed account expanded during the year to $4.9 millions from $4 millions in 1941. Securing assets moved up to over $13 millions from $11.2 millions. Of this total, liquid assets made up $5.9 millions, an increase of $1.9 million in 1941. Mortgages moved down to $1.2 million from $1.3 million.

Book value of Royal Trust stock, which has a par of $20 has been established at $70 per share, the same as last year.

Sherbrooke Trust

Sherbrooke Trust Co., Sherbrooke, Que., showed an expansion in position during the year ended Sept. 30, 1942, with liabilities to the public increasing to $1.8 million from $1.7 million. Debentures outstanding declined some $30,000 to $217,459 but deposits increased around $140,000 to close to $1.6 million. Among securing assets of $2.4 millions, liquid assets improved around $80,000 to over $1 million, while mortgages moved up around $50,000 to close to $1.3 million.

Estates under administration showed an increase of over $500,000 to $4.4 millions.

Net profits during the year increased to $7.44 a share from $6.01 in the previous year.

The company started business in 1874 and primarily serves the Eastern Township areas. Investments are made up of bonds of the Dominion, Quebec, Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and various Quebec and New Brunswick municipalities.

Sterling Trusts

Sterling Trusts Corp., Toronto, reported 1942 profits at $3.31 a share, the highest figure since 1931. This compared with 1941 profits of $3.29 a share. The dividend rate of $3 per share was maintained.

The guaranteed trust account showed a moderate expansion during the year to $2.4 millions while securing assets also showed some expansion to close to $3.3 millions. Liquid assets moved up to $553,931 from $499,059 to represent 174.5% of total savings deposits. This condition is partly the result of general policy and partly due to further participation in Dominion war loans.

Estates, trusts and agencies under administration, increased during the year to $5.7 millions from $5.5 millions.

Sterling Trusts has its head office in Toronto and operates a branch in Regina, Sask. All mortgage investments are located in the Toronto area.

Sun Trust Ltd.

Sun Trust Ltd., Montreal, experienced improved results during 1942 in regard to both asset and earning position. Despite a heavy increase in taxation, net profit was $8.64 a share compared with $5.58 in 1941. The regular $5 dividend was repeated.

Guaranteed account liabilities doubled to close to $1.1 million as securing assets advanced around $560,000 to close to $1.5 million.

Estates, etc., under administration expanded to $28.9 millions from $20.7 millions while total assets moved up to $30.4 millions from $21.6 millions the previous year.

Head office of Sun Trust is in Montreal, with a branch being maintained in Quebec.

Trust & Loan Co.

Trust & Loan Co. of Canada in the year ended March 31, 1942, reported a continuance of the trend of the last few years. Gross income improved around £20,000 to £148,933 but higher taxes cut net income back to £25,743 from the previous year's mark of £28,578.

Investment interest in the company is largely confined to the United Kingdom. Trust & Loan Co. of Canada was incorporated in 1843. Through its head office in London, Eng., it operates at Montreal, Winnipeg and Regina.

Toronto General

During 1942 Toronto General Trusts Corp. experienced marked activity in the sale of real estate. During the year it sold 707 parcels for a total of $2.6 millions, in respect of which the down or cash payment totalled over $1 million or 39%.

Net profit for 1942 was maintained at $7.15 a share; practically unchanged from the 1941 level, with the regular $4 dividend being paid.

Total assets under administration now amount to $250.5 millions, an increase during 1942 of over $2.5 millions.

Liabilities to the public made up of investment certificates at $10.4 millions and deposits at $6.7 millions were down some $633,000 on the year. The decline is attributed to the flow of funds to government war loans. Withdrawals from the two funds for the purchase of Victory Bonds during the two major campaigns of the year amounted to $1.9 million. Liquid assets improved over $200,000 to $6.5 millions, while mortgages declined to $10.6 millions from $11.4 millions. Liquid position as to savings on deposits at the end of the year stood at 97.41%.

Toronto General Trusts is one of the older and larger companies in its field, having been incorporated in 1872. With head office in Toronto, branches are operated in Montreal, Ottawa, Windsor, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary and Vancouver.

Trusts & Guarantee

Trusts & Guarantee Co. net profits in 1942 improved to $7.78 a share from $7.31 in the previous year. This gain was largely due to a decline in tax provision. Dividends were continued at the regular 2% rate. Capital assets at the end of the year amounted to $1.7 million, an improvement of $70,856 over the previous year.

Guaranteed account at close to $8.4 millions was down $595,107 from the 1941 figure. Securing assets declined to $10.1 millions from $10.6 millions. During the year, certain old trust accounts carried over from the days of high interest became distributable and were repaid.

At $5.7 millions, mortgages and interest were down some $400,000 on the year, the reduction being almost entirely attributable to amortization payments. The ability of borrowers to pay is reflected in a further reduction of $33,868 in interest due and accrued, the asset representing only 2.3% of the principal amount owing. Over 80% of these mortgages are secured by improved properties located in Ontario. Of upward of $1¾ million of real estate sold over the last five years, there was not a single account over 30 days in arrears at the end of 1942.

Estates, trusts and agency accounts at the end of 1942 amounted to $39.3 millions as compared with $39.7 millions a year earlier.

Trusts & Guarantee Co. was incorporated in 1897. It has head office in Toronto, and it operates branches in Brantford, Windsor, Winnipeg and Calgary.

Victoria Trust

Victoria Trust & Savings Co. reported an improved net profit of $5.49 a share in 1942 as compared with $4.70 in the previous year, the regular dividend of $4 a share being paid.

The profit increase is a reversal in the trend which has prevailed for some years. Officials state that the improvement in general conditions justifies a prediction that the favorable trend will continue until gross earnings again equal those prevailing before the general slump of the 1930's.

Liabilities to the public showed a moderate increase on the year with investment certificates declining some $76,000 to $5.4 millions while trust departments climbed to $1.9 million from $1.8 million. Greater liquidity was achieved with liquid assets at the end of 1942 totalling $2.2 millions against $1.9 million a year ago with mortgages declining to $5.1 millions from $5.3 millions.

Estates under administration showed an improvement of around $200,000 to total better than $2 millions.

Victoria Trust maintains its head office at Lindsay, Ont., with a branch office at Cannington.

Waterloo Trust

Waterloo Trust & Savings Co. accepted new mortgage applications during 1942 to the amount of around $500,000, but notwithstanding this volume of new mortgages total mortgage holdings showed a decline on the year due to principle repayments [illegible] previous loans.

As real estate values increa[illegible] slightly during the year with [illegible]siderable demand for houses, [illegible] company was able to dispose much of the real estate it [illegible]

(Continued on page 15)

GUELPH AND ONTARIO Investment and Savings Society

Incorporated A. D. 1876

DEPOSITS RECEIVED
DEBENTURES ISSUED

The Guelph Trust Company

under the same Management

Acts as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, etc.
SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

J. R. HOWITT, K.C., *President*
J. M. PURCELL, *Managing Director*
H. L. BENALLICK, *Assistant Manager*

Head Office: GUELPH, ONTARIO

The WESTERN SAVINGS and LOAN ASSOCIATION

HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

OFFICES

Agency Building	Edmonton, Alta.
221 A 8th Ave. W.	Calgary, Alta.
McCallum-Hill Building	Regina, Sask.
411 Avenue Building	Saskatoon, Sask.

GENERAL TRUST OF CANADA

112 St. James St. West
MONTREAL

Paid up Capital: $1,105,000

Board of Directors

Hon. Donat Raymond, President.
Beaudry Leman, Vice-President.
L.-J.-Adjutor Amyot, Vice-President.

Joseph Beaubien — René Morin, N.P.
L.-E. Beaulieu, K.C. — Hon. J. Nicol, K.C.
Geo. Belleau — Alfred-H. Paradis
J.-T. Donohue — Hon. J. E. Perrault, K.C.
Sir J.-Geo. Garneau — Leo. G. Ryan
Oscar Hamel, N.P. — Hon. Geo.-A. Simard
Mendoza Langlois — C. E. Taschereau, N.P.
Ch. Laurendeau, K.C. — Arthur Terroux

René Morin, *General Manager.*

EXECUTORS - ADMINISTRATORS - TRANSFER AGENTS

The Brockville Trust and Savings Company

Brockville, Ont., Canada

Paid-up Capital	500,000.00
Reserve Fund	200,000.00
Investment Reserve	58,055.55
Profit and Loss	15,994.37
Total Assets	2,665,591.26

DIRECTORS

J. Gill Gardner, *President*
Geo. T. Fulford, M.P., *Vice-President*
L. C. Dargavel, *Managing-Director*
F. H. Fulford — F. I. Ritchie
W. B. Reynolds, M.L.A., A. G. Parish, K.C.
J. M. Dobbie — Hon. A. C. Hardy, K.C.
E. C. Cossitt — Hon. H. A. Stewart, K.C.
E. J. Smith, *Secretary-Treasurer*

THE WATERLOO TRUST AND SAVINGS COMPANY

Capital and Reserves - $1,400,000.00
Assets - - - $21,500,000.00

DIRECTORS

FORD S. KUMPF, *President*
President, The Dominion Life Assurance Company
Director, The Waterloo Mutual Fire Insurance Company

LOUIS L. LANG, *Vice-President*
President, Lang Tanning Company Limited
President, The Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada
Director, Bank of Montreal

HENRY KNELL, *Vice-President*
President, Economical Mutual Fire Insurance Company

H. J. SIMS, K.C.,
Solicitor to The Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada
Director, Economical Mutual Fire Insurance Company

GEORGE A. DOBBIE,
President, Stauffer Dobbie Company Limited
Vice-President, The Dominion Life Assurance Company
Director, The Royal Bank of Canada

ALLAN HOLMES,
President, The Galt Daily Reporter

R. O. McCULLOCH,
Chairman, Board of Directors, The Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada
Director, Imperial Bank of Canada

P. R. HILBORN,
President, The Preston Furniture Company
President, Canadian Office & School Furniture Company, Limited

SENATOR W. D. EULER,
Vice-President, Economical Mutual Fire Insurance Company
Director, The Dominion Life Assurance Company

W. J. MOTZ,
President and Managing Director The Kitchener Daily Record
Director, Economical Mutual Fire Insurance Company

THOS. W. SEAGRAM,
President, Canada Barrels & Kegs Ltd.

W. H. SOMERVILLE,
Vice-President and Managing Director The Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada
Director, Economical Mutual Fire Insurance Company

FRED HALSTED,
Special Agent

J. E. FROWDE SEAGRAM,
President, Jos. E. Seagram and Sons Limited
Director, The Dominion Life Assurance Company

WM. HENDERSON, M.D.,
Director, The Waterloo Mutual Fire Insurance Company

W. L. HILLIARD, M.D.,
Medical Director, Equitable Life Insurance Company of Canada

P. V. WILSON, *Managing-Director*

EQUIPPED TO ACT IN ALL TRUST CAPACITIES
WATERLOO — KITCHENER — GALT — PRESTON

Record of Trust and Loan Companies

TRUST COMPANIES	Year	Liabilities: Total Liabilities to Public $	Distribution of Assets: Liquid Assets $	Mortgages $	Other Net Assets $	Total Securing Assets $	Par Val. $	Gross Profits $	Taxes $	Shareholders' Position: Net Profit $	Net per Sh. $	Paid per Sh. $	Surplus Forward $	Trusts: Estates, etc. $
Acadia Trust	1942	798,670	772,929	28,741	1,045,110	1,843,780	100	93,873	......	44,500	22.25	19.00	45,110	6,758,471
	1941	812,835	769,179	43,656	1,038,610	1,851,445	...	94,740	......	39,324	19.66	19.00	38,610	6,179,940
Administration & Trust	1942	465,668	465,668	......	1,362,551	1,828,219	50	51,461	14,448	51,593	2.06	1.50	136,091	31,546,078
	1941	246,225	246,225	......	1,359,272	1,605,497	...	54,347	22,312	42,335	2.10	1.50	130,734	31,672,485
British Canadian Trust	1942	152,692	118,536	34,156	200,089	352,781	100	32,936	4,540	9,904	5.10	2½%	234	1,313,521
	1941	142,947	109,395	33,552	200,147	343,095	...	31,973	2,563	9,380	4.83	5%	283	1,198,207
British Mortgage & Trust	1942	5,914,991	2,865,120	3,049,871	1,877,846	7,792,837	100	94,338	9,000	85,338	8.53	8.00	52,846	770,753
	1941	5,753,214	2,382,136	3,371,078	1,872,608	7,625,822	...	100,185	13,500	86,685	8.67	8.00	47,508	850,301
Brockville Trust & Savings	1942	776,26	263,041	513,225	715,994	1,492,260	50	44,844	17,784	27,060	2.71	2.50	15,994	1,087,077
	1941	847,066	283,744	563,322	713,935	1,561,001	...	50,573	23,450	27,123	2.71	2.87½	13,934	986,977
Canada Permanent Trust	1942	888,722	119,627	769,095	1,518,645	2,407,367	100	Not shown		75,096	7.51	6.00	118,645	65,265,989
	1941	*1,016,575	141,185	875,389	1,507,428	2,534,002	...	......	......	79,991	7.99	6.00	107,428	52,036,875
Canada Trust	1942	7,429,384	1,971,352	5,413,175	1,683,741	9,078,268	100	Not shown		85,458	8.54	6.00	76,741	30,712,567
	1941	7,498,652	1,761,473	5,661,923	1,671,771	9,095,167	...	......	......	88,462	8.84	6.00	71,771	28,932,184
Capital Trust	1942	5,484,477	2,112,298	3,372,179	1,070,135	6,554,612	100	▲37,223	10,000	26,302	2.97%	1%	9,096	9,037,288
	1941	5,380,188	2,122,961	3,257,227	1,050,448	6,430,636	...	▲41,264	8,000	31,794	3.59%	2%	5,062	8,840,763
Central Trust of Canada	1942	1,333,696	17,841	1,315,855	132,244	1,465,940	100	7,688	1,604	6,074	6.06	6.00	32,045	4,705,158
	1941	1,129,154	81,036	1,048,088	132,191	1,261,345	...	8,401	2,224	6,144	6.13	6.00	31,983	4,627,380
Chartered Trust & Executor	1942	3,860,791	3,352,777	508,014	1,358,317	5,219,108	100	127,553	46,000	58,787	5.87	4.00	108,137	22,872,618
	1941	5,176,562	4,600,734	575,848	1,339,531	6,516,113	...	125,213	50,000	52,567	5.25	4.00	89,530	21,462,973
Crown Trust	1942	1,769,668	1,429,435	340,233	1,441,711	3,211,379	100	▲52,721	20,667	32,055	3.21	4.00	41,711	39,281,452
	1941	1,466,419	1,199,254	267,165	1,449,657	2,916,076	...	▲74,801	33,949	40,853	4.08	4.00	49,656	39,882,531
Eastern Trust	1942	6,180,851	4,655,824	1,525,027	1,377,261	7,558,112	100	▲141,741	50,000	84,076	8.40	8.00	27,260	59,006,424
	1941	6,114,157	4,516,644	1,597,514	1,376,949	7,491,103	100	▲139,754	50,000	80,299	8.03	8.00	26,949	57,399,803
Fidelity Trust	1942	11,112	73,616	354,989	100	428,705	27.50	10,462	......	†8,455	...	...	†10,944	......
†Deficit.	1941	16,857	73,030	367,659	172	440,861	...	11,470	......	†1,674	...	...	†3,001	......
General Trust	1942	1,806,348	1,806,348	......	1,313,897	3,120,245	100	227,408	46,485	57,628	5.24	5.00	206,897	49,571,179
	1941	2,075,986	2,075,986	......	1,311,269	3,387,255	...	217,524	43,601	57,026	5.18	5.00	206,269	49,680,773
Grey & Bruce Trust & Savings	1942	3,699,201	2,794,644	966,140	619,700	4,380,484	50	201,524	19,401	30,819	5.66%	5%	......	2,108,213
	1941	3,308,541	2,375,358	978,672	619,700	3,973,730	...	187,787	9,625	41,147	7.55%	5%	......	1,707,324
Guaranty Trust	1942	2,057,257	1,784,100	273,157	388,240	2,445,497	100	▲31,053	12,748	18,309	6.10	5.00	13,240	11,383,229
	1941	1,812,824	1,545,864	260,960	384,932	2,191,756	...	▲29,717	11,423	18,294	6.10	5.00	23,931	9,831,056
Guelph Trust	1942	498,508	52,525	449,718	540,170	1,042,423	50	▲45,003	19,479	25,523	8.42	5.00	80,414	5,058,021
	1941	516,445	117,409	399,036	533,517	1,049,962	...	▲43,172	19,737	23,435	7.74	5.00	80,016	4,873,017
Industrial Mortgage & Trust	1942	3,549,141	1,784,063	1,680,057	1,142,681	4,606,801	50	Not shown	22,000	30,912	2.43	2.00	37,681	1,190,036
	1941	3,617,108	1,707,931	1,792,177	1,169,169	4,669,277	...	......	25,000	27,271	2.15	2.00	32,169	1,085,035
Lambton Trust	1942	......	152,118	233,113	*3,836	381,395	50	Not shown		10,336	3.3%	3.0%	16,046	510,501
*Excess of curr. liabs. over real est. held for sale.	1941	......	142,151	243,999	*5,581	380,569	...	......	......	10,709	3.4%	4.0%	15,120	520,930
London & Western Trust	1942	2,641,275	912,901	1,728,375	1,573,802	4,215,078	100	▲52,040	17,000	27,540	2.26	1.00	60,102	41,269,532
	1941	2,598,776	898,515	1,700,261	1,558,400	4,157,176	...	▲55,350	21,500	26,351	2.17	1.00	44,699	40,377,974
Maritime Trust	1942	......	224,828	......	15,159	*216,680	100	25,881	†3,153	5,928	3.46	2½%	31,614	2,950,896
*After curr. liab. of $23,307 in 1942, $14,936 in 1941. †Income tax.	1941	......	214,764	......	1,518	*201,346	...	24,541	†3,143	4,442	2.59	2½%	29,970	2,824,650
Montreal Trust	1942	15,831,378	15,751,009	80,368	5,660,649	21,492,026	25	▲505,949	181,328	323,620	4.04	3.60	659,648	870,991,923
	1941	15,957,545	15,877,883	79,662	5,644,018	21,601,573	...	▲511,331	179,903	331,429	4.14	4.00	634,028	865,268,872
National Trust	1942	18,865,343	11,088,983	7,776,359	5,297,239	24,162,581	100	▲456,325	164,641	291,684	9.72	8.00	547,240	293,839,558
	1941	22,004,873	13,788,199	8,216,674	5,245,557	27,250,430	...	▲466,332	216,181	250,151	8.34	8.00	495,556	283,778,196
Northern Trusts	1942	435,451	1,238	434,213	*1,128,782	1,564,233	20	Not shown		43,453	1.45	...	250,238	14,259,094
*Invest. res. not deducted.	1941	609,891	3,141	606,749	*1,112,694	1,722,584	...	......	......	41,185	1.37	...	206,786	14,490,408
Nova Scotia Trust	†1943	1,529,809	407,165	1,122,645	775,845	2,305,655	100	▲75,232	24,174	*43,985	8.79	7.00	25,845	11,148,192
*After write-offs and transfers to reserves. †Years ended Feb. 27.	†1942	1,777,070	552,205	1,224,866	770,104	2,547,175	...	▲74,661	24,604	*43,206	8.64	7.00	20,104	10,858,234
Osler & Nanton Trust	1942	......	147,677	190,219	....	....	...	Not shown		......	...	...	......	3,119,035
	1941	......	116,417	205,104	....	....	...	......	......	......	...	...	......	3,331,237
Premier Trust	1942	2,889,299	1,377,188	1,512,111	1,363,498	4,252,797	100	221,939	21,000	58,311	4.88%	2.00	1,181	7,494,982
	1941	2,902,848	1,220,926	1,681,922	1,360,744	4,263,592	...	199,421	30,000	45,339	3.68%	3.00	3,506	7,966,116
Prudential Trust	1942	......	151,887	2,790	121,099	275,776	10	119,604	*8,688	9,554	0.55	...	110,505	2,853,166
*Prov. for inc. and excess profits taxes.	1941	......	139,621	2,957	133,643	276,221	...	101,910	......	7,970	0.45	...	100,951	2,664,582
Royal Trust	1942	5,907,281	5,907,281	......	7,146,686	13,053,967	20	▲588,127	209,759	378,368	3.78	3.20	1,005,510	730,064,989
	1941	4,010,437	4,010,437	......	7,215,641	11,226,078	...	▲562,281	231,349	330,932	3.30	3.20	977,141	725,132,623
Sherbrooke Trust	1942	1,813,902	1,012,572	1,290,793	107,932	2,411,297	100	119,686	17,400	22,317	7.44	6.00	30,093	4,482,872
	1941	1,705,819	926,920	1,246,198	126,518	2,299,636	...	111,262	17,475	18,036	6.01	6.00	29,783	3,963,425
Société Nationale de Fiducie	1942	690,500	604,389	......	672,564	1,276,953	...	46,179	......	43,364	17.3	10%	43,381	17,046,070
	1941	584,678	481,921	......	631,588	1,113,609	...	45,231	......	43,133	17.2	10%	43,364	16,404,641
Sterling Trusts	1942	2,405,823	553,931	1,851,892	885,247	3,291,070	100	▲44,045	14,862	26,592	3.31	3.00	31,247	5,710,640
	1941	2,390,381	499,059	1,891,322	883,056	3,273,437	...	▲43,663	14,918	26,412	3.29	3.00	29,755	5,506,202
Sun Trust	1942	1,094,139	1,094,139	......	*395,671	1,489,810	100	▲30,507	13,900	21,607	8.64	5.00	50,090	28,890,267
*Capital assets.	1941	548,470	548,470	......	*373,901	922,371	...	▲22,844	8,898	13,950	5.58	5.00	40,795	20,737,724
Toronto General Trusts	1942	17,157,867	6,529,403	10,628,462	5,061,592	22,219,457	100	▲309,648	95,000	214,649	7.15	4.00	548,452	228,225,769
	1941	17,791,113	6,317,395	11,473,717	5,003,804	22,794,916	...	▲309,144	95,000	214,144	7.14	4.00	503,804	225,090,056
Trusts & Guarantee	1942	8,392,285	2,687,499	5,704,786	1,677,344	10,069,629	100	▲104,091	5,539	98,551	7.78	2.00	409,844	39,268,215
	1941	8,397,392	2,876,543	6,110,849	1,604,088	10,591,480	...	▲104,182	11,555	92,628	7.31	2.00	336,588	39,608,533
Victoria Trust & Savings	1942	7,357,710	2,212,184	5,145,526	1,521,715	8,879,425	100	▲59,461	15,000	44,461	5.49	4.00	26,715	2,061,255
	1941	7,320,934	1,932,490	5,388,444	1,520,989	8,841,923	...	▲56,494	18,400	38,094	4.70	4.00	25,989	1,836,073
Waterloo Trust & Savings	1942	11,343,440	4,912,635	6,421,805	1,428,398	12,862,838	100	▲130,592	44,620	85,972	8.59	5.00	28,397	8,660,552
	1941	11,357,789	4,755,056	6,602,733	1,425,920	12,783,709	...	▲127,745	40,516	87,228	8.72	5.00	25,920	8,264,446
Western Trust	1942	223,733	24,515	199,219	1,476,906	1,700,640	100	▲34,965	12,400	22,565	2.24	...	71,567	4,995,431
	1941	272,293	24,140	248,143	1,478,520	1,726,663	...	▲26,627	7,325	19,302	1.93	...	49,002	5,238,050

▲After expenses of management, etc.

MORTGAGE COMPANIES	Year	Liabilities to Public: Debentures $	Deposits $	Total Liabs. to Public $	Distribution of Assets: Liquid Assets $	Mortgages $	Other Net Assets $	Total Securing Assets $	Par Val. $	Gross Profits $	Taxes $	Shareholders' Position: Net Profit $	Net per Sh. $	Paid per Sh. $	Surp. Fwd. $
Canada Permanent Mortgage	1942	33,236,376	16,323,800	49,560,176	*11,329,141	46,105,279	4,679,160	62,113,580	100	▲692,441	25,000	567,441	†9.89	8.00	413,404
*Including 98% of stock of Canada Permanent Trust. †Based on net earnings, before write-offs and tax reserve.	1941	36,128,320	17,262,751	53,391,071	*12,466,790	48,663,340	4,806,903	65,937,033	...	▲690,357	25,000	565,357	†9.86	8.00	405,963
Central Canada Loan & Savings	1942	......	......	......	4,669,774	89,136	50,503	4,809,413	100	Not shown		207,019	8.28	8.00	209,413
	1941	......	......	......	4,656,319	94,072	52,003	4,802,394	...	Not shown		202,607	8.10	8.00	202,394
Credit Foncier Franco-Canadian	1941	14,851,652	......	14,851,626	7,316,857	26,205,106	2,817,314	36,339,277	500 frs.	2,013,903	23,205	405,647	...	140 fr.	313,388
	1940	14,967,852	......	14,967,852	5,697,362	26,753,658	3,949,950	36,400,970	...	2,046,453	24,773	428,383	...	140 fr.	307,898
Debenture Co. of Canada	1942	......	......	......	248,254	*8,007	269,922	526,183	85	12,420	401	367	0.11	2%	7,647
*Tax sale certificates.	1941	......	......	......	192,223	*21,684	322,102	536,009	...	13,575	302	716	0.14	2%	7,280
Eastern Canada Loan & Savings	1942	2,676,591	881,543	3,558,134	842,656	3,281,501	76,502	4,740,659	100	▲96,652	35,478	42,929	5.72	6.00	2,178
	1941	2,840,925	835,463	3,676,388	761,872	4,009,378	74,387	4,845,637	...	▲112,852	35,065	56,357	7.51	7.00	4,249
Guelph & Ont. Invest. & Savings	1942	2,440,482	1,274,140	3,714,622	919,221	3,890,697	443,808	5,253,726	50	253,018	27,338	77,179	4.00	2.70½	30,338
	1941	2,428,919	1,321,255	3,750,174	923,116	3,902,446	440,492	5,266,054	...	246,236	21,971	76,396	3.95	3.00	31,245
Empire Loan	1942	......	*134,733	134,733	9,691	495,265	......	504,956	100	11,367	....	†1,513	...	...	†92,170
*Mortgages payable. †Deficit.	1941	15,281	*148,385	163,666	11,027	501,006	......	512,033	...	3,972	....	†8,381	...	...	†90,657
Home Investment & Savings	1942	14,762	......	14,762	458,606	374,775	143,564	976,845	40	▲36,316	537	35,779	*3.76	...	64,318
*On 9,526 shs. †10,000 shs.	1941	48,721	170,657	219,378	706,773	432,640	208,393	1,347,806	...	▲21,254	1,890	19,364	†1.94	...	28,539
Hudson Bay Mortgage	1942	......	......	......	......	†65,189	......	......	10	4,854	134	2,003	...	...	*11,152
*Deficit. †Includes agreements for sale.	1941	......	......	......	......	†64,474	......	......	...	4,785	109	1,527	...	...	*13,021
Huron & Erie Mortgage	1942	25,138,034	10,061,466	35,466,019	7,680,274	29,543,838	5,031,774	42,255,876	100	•▲295,055	....	245,055	4.90	4.00	239,859
•After deducting taxes.	1941	25,227,791	9,841,442	35,323,411	6,186,974	30,860,329	5,073,412	42,120,715	...	▲295,973	48,127	247,846	4.95	4.00	197,304
La Compagnie Fonc. de Man.	1942	41,790	1,287	43,077	1,571	772,093	......	773,664	...	24,133	218	*8,117	...	...	*31,839
*Deficit.	1941	40,554	932	41,486	1,179	796,695	......	797,874	...	19,226	154	*7,434	...	...	*23,753
La Societe de Prets et Place'mts	1942	......	73,751	73,751	169,159	917,803	240,901	1,327,863	100	▲62,870	29,040	33,830	4.23	5.00	......
	1941	......	78,052	78,052	60,649	984,496	200,865	1,246,010	...	▲51,056	33,045	18,011	2.25	3.00	
Lambton Loan & Investment	1942	1,645,934	977,335	2,623,269	1,074,220	2,685,000	*438,859	4,198,784	50	Not shown		41,521	2.63	2.50	67,180
*Including Lambton Trust Co. stock.	1941	1,606,081	961,537	2,567,617	892,113	2,679,511	*550,890	4,122,514	...	Not shown		46,779	2.96	2.50	65,147
Landed Banking & Loan	1942	453,792	771,321	1,225,113	659,946	1,969,073	*272,233	2,901,252	100	▲64,107	16,730	47,377	4.73	4.00	34,946
*Invest. res. $41,197 not deducted.	1941	483,317	854,211	1,337,528	642,623	2,099,640	*264,025	3,006,288	...	▲71,264	22,582	48,682	4.86	4.00	27,563
Midland Loan & Savings	1942	1,855,200	377,732	2,232,932	795,438	2,423,387	*92,891	3,125,934	10	186,587	61,612	28,868	8.02	8.00	54,00
*Less excess of curr. liabs. over other assets.	1941	1,797,176	395,099	2,192,275	690,632	2,463,168	*52,516	3,101,284	...	181,217	47,860	37,936	10.54	8.00	53,60
Montreal Loan & Mortgage	1942	......	......	......	204,975	†1,056,927	148,087	1,409,989	25	Not shown		48,633	2.02	1.25	10,16
†Less reserves.	1941	......	......	......	93,112	†1,121,049	245,840	1,460,001	...	Not shown		44,940	1.87	1.25	10,00
Mortgage Corp. of Nova Scotia	1942	361,739	54,075	415,814	41,499	1,365,845	*45,046	1,452,390	100	89,005	19,836	35,800	5.26	5.00	5,23
*Excluding $320,000 of uncalled subscribed capital stock, less cur. liab.	1941	392,916	49,002	441,918	35,360	1,396,351	*26,944	1,458,655	...	90,554	21,217	35,432	5.21	5.00	3,43
Niagara Falls Loan & Savings	1942	23,520	......	20,350	290,197	651,268	‡20,311	921,154	10	52,701	10,600	16,670	2.15%	2%	11,66
‡Liabilities.	1941	90,460	......	32,722	212,301	788,925	‡14,215	987,011	...	55,692	16,850	20,186	2.62%	2%	10,58
Northern Canadian Mortgage	1942	......	......	......	27,058	153,196	......	......	...	93,467	21,617	6,434	d0.95	...	31,98
	1941	......	......	......	24,607	168,085	......	......	...	94,477	19,488	5,931	d0.99	...	24,56
Nova Scotia Savings Loan & Bld.	1942	2,461,491	645,789	3,107,280	324,963	4,518,682	*165	4,843,480	...	▲139,361	44,205	31,562	...	...	4,38
*Excess of curr. liab. over remaining assets.	1941	2,324,131	566,592	2,890,723	290,216	4,363,473	2,372	4,656,061	...	▲123,759	36,366	36,318	...	...	15
Ontario Loan & Debenture	1942	8,879,929	3,509,093	12,389,022	4,870,118	11,714,500	315,753	16,900,371	50	†348,881	138,000	210,881	5.27	5.00	111,34
†Net earnings.	1941	8,633,373	3,897,815	12,531,188	4,441,211	12,047,383	553,062	17,041,656	...	†340,579	135,000	205,579	5.14	5.00	110,46
Real Estate Loan	1942	481,099	......	481,099	203,204	*864,352	149,585	1,217,141	100	63,397	5,042	12,435	2.49	2.00	21,04
*After deducting reserve of $60,000.	1941	573,190	......	573,190	153,558	*851,203	302,035	1,306,796	...	62,384	4,306	11,993	2.39	2.00	18,60
Toronto Mortgage	1942	2,624,782	129,117	2,753,899	1,238,784	3,715,592	104,689	5,059,065	50	313,199	55,700	100,313	5.08	5.00	121,06
	1941	2,854,306	151,528	3,005,834	1,339,685	3,862,150	99,562	5,301,397	...	297,939	58,000	94,306	4.78	5.00	119,39
Trust & Loan of Canada	*1942	£256,891	......	......	£315,642	£1,538,633	......	......	...	£148,933	£49,484	£25,743	...	...	£16,59
*Year ended Mar. 31.	*1941	£384,951	......	......	£324,242	£1,660,135	......	......	...	£128,695	£19,816	£28,578	...	...	£35,84
Yarmouth Building & Loan Soc.	1942	22,250	......	19,750	255	285,487	......	......	...	25,328	8,000	8,333	4.7%	5%	1,60
	1941	19,750	......	19,750	435	283,449	......	......	...	23,570	7,500	8,911	4.9%	5%	2,17

▲After expenses of management, etc.

Loan Firms

(Continued from page 13)

province. No branch offices are operated.

During 1942, earnings showed a moderate increase to 5.26% of paid up capital as compared with 5% in the previous year.

Niagara Falls Loan

Earnings of Niagara Falls Loan & Savings Co., Niagara Falls, showed some contraction during 1942 to 2.15% on paid up capital, compared with 2.61% in 1941. The dividend of 2% was repeated.

The company does not accept deposits. Debentures outstanding were reduced during 1942 to $23,520 from $90,460.

Real estate held for sale, less reserves, declined to $212,564 from $332,344, while first mortgage holdings dropped some $15,000 to $432,554. A total of $240,003 is held in government and government guaranteed bonds.

Niagara Falls Loan has its head office in Niagara Falls and succeeded Niagara Falls Building, Savings & Loan Association in 1936.

NorthernCanadian

Northern Canadian Mortgage Co., Winnipeg, had a moderate improvement in net profit during the year ended March 31, 1942, of $6,058 as compared with $5,391 in the previous fiscal year. A preferred dividend of 50c. a share was paid June 1, 1942, as compared with the disbursement of 25c. made July 1, 1941, which was the first payment on the 6% $25 par value preferred stock since Jan., 1932.

Nova Scotia Savings

During 1942 total assets of Nova Scotia Savings, Loan & Building Society expanded to over $4.8 millions, an improvement of $191,502, and a new high. Net earnings showed an improvement to $75,767, mostly due to the fact that the last report covered only an 11 months period. Tax bill of $47,000, including refundable portion, was $18,500 higher than in 1941.

No properties came to the society through default during the year. The balance of real estate acquired through properties coming into its hands was liquidated in 1942. Despite withdrawals for war loan investment there was an increase of $216,557 in debentures and deposits.

This co-operative society was established in 1850 and has its head office at Halifax with representatives throughout Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Ontario Loan

Ontario Loan & Debenture Co., London, reported improved earnings during 1942, despite an increased tax bill. Net profit increased to $5.27 a share from $5.14 per share in 1941, with the regular annual dividend of $5 per share being continued.

Debentures outstanding in the hands of the public increased to $8.8 millions from $8.6 millions due to an increase in currency debentures of $251,452 while sterling debentures declined around $5,000 to amount to $97,818 at the end of 1942. Deposits increased to $3.5 millions from $3.8 millions.

Liquid position was notably improved during the year with liquid assets increasing to over $4.8 millions from $4.4 millions while mortgages and interest declined to $11.7 millions from $12 millions.

Payment of mortgage interest was reported to be exceedingly good during 1942, and repayments of principal were such that notwithstanding a fair volume of new mortgage loans during the year, the total of mortgages held showed the decline already noted.

Real Estate Loan

Interest payments received by Real Estate Loan Co. of Canada during 1942 on its mortgage loan account represented 101% of the interest charged, which reflected the better conditions prevailing among the small borrowers throughout the year. Rents from property owned by the company were well maintained, with very few vacancies occurring, these of short duration.

New investments in Toronto and Winnipeg mortgages were insufficient to reinvest the repayments received on the existing accounts, and a considerable amount of surplus cash was on hand. Out of this cash the company reduced its debenture debt by $91,480 to $481,099 and invested a further $30,000 in Victory Loan bonds.

Net earnings improved during the year to $2.49 a share from $2.39 in 1941, with the $2 dividend being again paid.

Societe Nationale

Societe Nationale de Fiducie maintained its net profit position at 17.3% of subscribed capital during 1942, practically unchanged from the previous year. Dividends, which are based on subscribed rather than paid up capital, have recently taken the form of cash disbursements, plus credit to shareholders on the unpaid balance of their shares. As a result, paid up capital now amounts to $212,500 as compared with $200,000 at the end of 1941. Subscribed capital remains unchanged at $250,000.

Toronto Mortgage

Toronto Mortgage Co. reports that there was an active sales market for house property during 1942, which enabled disposal of a large number of properties either owned or held under mortgages which had been in default. However, recent regulations of the Rental Control Board, requiring that a year's notice be given a tenant before possession can be obtained, is expected to slow up future sales.

Net profit in 1942 improved to $5.08 per share from $4.78 in 1941. Dividends were continued at the annual rate of $5 per share, the company having paid dividends continuously since 1900.

Western Savings & Loan

Western Savings & Loan Association reported expansion of its assets during 1942 to over $4 millions, up $547,139 on the year. Liabilities to the public, as represented by terminating certificates moved up to $3.3 millions from $2.8 millions.

Balance sheet as at Dec. 31, 1942, shows cash at $269,730, a moderate decline on the year. Government bonds and other legal investments advanced to close to $3.2 millions from $2.5 millions. First mortgage loans declined around $27,000 to $566,514. At the end of 1942 the association had on deposit with governmentally approved custodians over $3.7 millions of approved securities.

Head office of Western Savings is in Winnipeg.

Yarmouth Bldg.

Yarmouth Building & Loan Society, Yarmouth, N.S., reported a slight decline in net profits for 1942, to 4.7% on the paid up capital as compared with 4.9% in the previous year. Partially accounting for the decreased profit was a higher tax bill and an increased transfer to general reserve. Dividends were continued at a 5% rate. Total assets at the end of 1942 amounted to $286,428 as compared with $289,107 a year previous.

Yarmouth Building & Loan confines its mortgage investments to Nova Scotia.

The
NOVA SCOTIA
TRUST Company
Annual Statement
February 28, 1943

Net Earnings	$ 75,232.27
Guaranteed Funds now amount to	1,529,809.39
Estates, Trusts and Agencies	11,148,191.57
Paid-Up Capital	500,000.00
Reserve Fund	250,000.00
Total Assets Exceed	13,548,000.00

Melvin S. Clarke, *President*
Bernard P. Saunders, *Vice-Pres.*
R. W. Elliot, *Vice-President*

DIRECTORS
C. W. Anderson, Hon. W. H. Dennis, L. A. Forsyth, K.C., George E. Graham, A. N. Jones, Geo. H. Murphy, M.D., W. C. MacDonald, K.C., M. P., A. A. McIntyre, K.C., J. E. Rutledge, K.C., M.L.A., M. J. Wardrope, M.C., John A. Young.

R. W. Elliot, *Managing-Director*
G. R. Harrison, *Manager and Secy.*

The
NOVA SCOTIA
TRUST Company
HEAD OFFICE:
HALIFAX-NOVA SCOTIA
Branch at Sydney, N.S.

Trust Companies

(Continued from page 14)

held on hand. Very little in the way of mortgage interest arrears were outstanding at the end of the year.

Earnings showed a contraction during the year to $8.59 a share from $8.72 in the previous year, the regular dividend of $5 a share being paid.

Liabilities to the public at $11.3 millions showed comparatively little change on the year, while among securing assets liquid assets moved up to $4.9 millions from $4.7 millions as mortgages were cut to $6.4 millions from $6.6 millions.

Estates under administration showed another increase to $8.6 millions from $8.2 millions.

The company notes that deposits and investment certificates were maintained at approximately the 1941 level despite withdrawals by clients of about $2 millions for Victory Loan subscriptions.

Waterloo Trust has its head office in Waterloo, Ont., and operates branches at Kitchener, Galt and Preston.

Western Trust

Western Trust Co. paid a semi-annual dividend of $1 per share on March 1, thus resuming dividends after a six-year lapse.

Net profit improved in 1942 to $2.24 a share from $1.92 in the previous year.

Guaranteed account showed comparatively small change during the year, while estates, trusts and agencies under administration totalled $4.9 millions as compared with $5.2 millions at the previous year end. In capital account, mortgages and agreements for sale moved up around $20,000 to $602,187. In the same account, stocks, bonds and debentures held increased to $347,137, up around $80,000. Of this latter total Dominion of Canada bonds make up over $90,000.

Western Trust has head office in Winnipeg and branches in Regina and Edmonton. Mortgage investments are located entirely in the three prairie provinces.

Westminster

Westminster Trust Co. derives its income largely from the mortgage business. Head office is located at New Westminster, B.C. The company has been in operation since 1904 and no annual report has been issued publicly in recent years.

Yorkshire & Canadian

Yorkshire & Canadian Trust Ltd., with head office in Vancouver and a branch in Victoria, is one of the oldest financial compan[y] in British Columbia, having op[en]ed its Vancouver office in 18[..] one year after it was establish[ed] in England. Head office is in Hu[d]dersfield, Eng.

The company conducts a g[en]eral trust business and also a[cts] as registrar and transfer agent. [A] recent financial statement is [not] available.

THE WEEK'S QUOTATIONS

Montreal and Toronto — Week ending Monday close.
Winnipeg and Vancouver — Week ending Saturday close

Quotations here listed are the official stock exchange prices for listed stocks, including curb market quotations. For unlisted stocks, quotations by unlisted dealers are given. The Financial Post cannot accept any responsibility for these quotations.

Government Bonds

(Supplied by Investment Dealers' Assoc. of Canada)

April 6, 1943

%	Due	Bid	Ask.
2½	June 1943	100	100¼
5	Oct. 1943	101½	102¼
2	June 1944	100½	101¼
1½	Sept. 1944	99¾	100½
a2½	Jan. 1944	100	101
4½	Oct. 1944	104½	105½
2½	Nov. 1944	101½	102¼
a2½	Aug. 1945	100½	101¼
4	Oct. 1945	101½	102¼
2	Mar. 1945	100½	101¼
2	Dec. 1946	99¾	100¾
4½	Feb. 1946	106¾	107¾
2½	Mar. 1948	99¾	100¾
1½	May 1946	99¾	100¼
a2½	Jan. 1948	101½	102¼
3½	June 1949	102¾	103¾
3½	Oct. 1949	102¼	103¼
3½	Nov. 1951	102¼	103¼
3½	Feb. 1942	103	104
4	Oct. 1952	106¼	107¼
a3	June 1951	101¼	102¾
3	Oct. 1952	100½	101¼
a3	Jan. 1953	101¼	102¼
3	June 1955	99¾	100¾
a3	Nov. 1956	99¾	100¾
4½	Nov. 1956	106¾	107¾
4½	Nov. 1957	107¾	108¾
a3	Mar. 1954	100½	101¼
a3	Jan. 1958	100½	101½
3	June 1958	99¼	100¼
4½	Nov. 1958	108¾	109¾
4½	Nov. 1959	109¾	110¾
a4	Oct. 1960	107¾	108¾
a3½	Jan. 1961	102¾	103¾
3½	June 1966	101¾	102¾
a3e	Jan. 1967	100	‡101
a3e	Nov. 1968	100	101
†3	Perpetual	94	95½
Dominion Guarant'd Bonds			
Can. Nat'l. Railways:			
2½	Jan. 1946	100½	101¼
3	May 1944	101¼	102¼
3	Dec. 1950	100½	101¼
3	Jan. 1959	99¼	100¼
*4½	Sept. 1951	121¼	123¼
*4½	Feb. 1956	123¼	125¼
4½	July 1957	123¼	124¼

%	Due	Bid	Ask.
3	Feb. 1953	99¾	101¼
4½	June 1955	125	127
5	Feb. 1954	116¾	118¼
*5e	July 1969	118¼	119¾
*5e	Oct. 1969	125¼	126¾
*5e	Feb. 1970	125¼	126¾
Can. Nat. W. Ind. S. S.:			
5	Mar. 1955	125¾	127¼
Grand Trunk Pacific Rly.:			
3	Jan. 1962	105¼	107¼
Provincial Gov't. Bonds			
New Brunswick:			
3	Oct. 1951	96¼	98¾
3½	Aug. 1949	98¼	99¾
3½	June 1956	98¼	100¼
c4	Nov. 1947	110¾	112¾
c4½	Apr. 1961	111¾	114¾
c5	Jan. 1960	115¼	117¼
Nova Scotia:			
3	Jan. 1952	98¼	100¼
3½	June 1956	99¼	101¼
3½	Nov. 1950	100¾	102¾
c4½	Sept. 1952	113¾	116¼
c4½	Nov. 1960	115¼	118¼
c5	Mar. 1960	121¾	124¼
Ontario:			
2½	May 1945	100¾	102¼
3	Apr. 1948	100	101¼
3½	Nov. 1950	99¼	101
3½	Nov. 1951	100½	102
3½	May 1955	100½	102
*4	June 1962	116¼	118¾
4½	June 1950	108¼	110½
*4½	Jan. 1962	123¾	126¼
5	Oct. 1948	109¼	111
*5	Dec. 1960	127¾	130¼
5½	July 1946	107¼	108¾
Ont. Hydro Commission:			
3	Aug. 1948	100	101¾
3½	Feb. 1953	100½	102¼
3½	Apr. 1947	102¾	104¼
Prince Edward Island:			
4	Mar. 1954	101¼	103¼
Quebec:			
3	Nov. 1947	99¼	100¾
3½	Mar. 1948	99¾	101¼

%	Due	Bid	Ask.
3½	Mar. 1959	99¼	100¾
4	Nov. 1952	102¾	104¼
3½	Feb. 1956	101	102¼
4½	Aug. 1958	106¼	108
4½	Jan. 1963	109¾	112¼
Alberta:			
4½	Oct. 1956	79¼	82¼
4	Dec. 1954	75¼	78¼
*5	Oct. 1959	80¼	83¼
c5½	Apr. 1952	81	84
6	Mar. 1947	79¼	83¼
British Columbia:			
4	Dec. 1957	112¼	114
*4½	Jan. 1951	114¼	116¼
c4½	Oct. 1953	114¼	117¼
c5	Apr. 1954	119¼	121¼
5½	Feb. 1945	103¼	104¾
6	Feb. 1947	106¾	110¾
Manitoba:			
c4	Dec. 1957	105	107
c4½	Dec. 1956	109¾	112
*5	Dec. 1959	113¾	116¼
5½	Oct. 1955	112¾	115¼
6	Apr. 1947	106¾	108¾
Saskatchewan:			
4	Sept. 1954	85¾	88¾
4	Nov. 1960	84¼	87¼
c4½	Oct. 1951	97¼	99¾
c4½	Mar. 1960	92¾	95¾
5	Aug. 1958	94¾	97¼
5½	Oct. 1952	97¼	99¼
6	Mar. 1952	97¾	100¼

*-Payable Can., N.Y., &c. c-Payable Can. & N.Y. a-Payable N.Y. †-Callable on or after Sept. 15, 1966. d-Traded flat. Interest being paid at 50% of coupon rate, minimum rate 2%. e-Callable at a premium. ‡-N.Y. funds. ¿-Calculated to 1950 average maturity. ■-Callable on or after earliest maturity shown and payable at maturity at 101.

Volume of Stock Sales

	Montreal Markets Ind.	Montreal Markets Mines	Toronto Markets Ind. Mines	Vancouver Markets Ind. Mines
Apr. 6	35,700	15,800	673,000	......
Apr. 5	33,700	7,100	413,000	10,300
Apr. 3	10,700	4,700	153,000	7,000
Apr. 2	22,800	13,500	244,000	7,055
Apr. 1	40,000	12,800	326,000	12,809
Mar. 31	34,200	6,600	338,000	19,506

Drilling Wells

Well:	Drilling depth ft.	Offering price per 1%
Bonaventure pfd.	9,643	$2,200
Bonaventure gr.	9,643	4,400
Maryland, pfd.	7,834	*4,375
Major Oil, No. 6 pfd.	8,022	4,400
Major Oil, No. 6 gr.	8,022	....
Miracle No. 3, pfd.	7,842	4,000
Miracle No. 3, gr.	7,842	6,900
Northend No. 1, pfd.	8,949	2,300
Northend No. 1 dfd.	8,949	800
Northend No. 1, gr.	8,949	3,500
Northend No. 2, pfd.	6,450	......
Northend No. 2, gr.	6,450	......
National Vulcan No. 1	8,330	*4,375
Empire pfd. (Ont.)†	....	*1,100
Kinsella Ltd.†	....	*2,100

*Pegged price. †Acreage royalty.

Commodities

	Latest week	Previous week	Same week last yr.
Cattle	$11.84	$11.80	$10.21
Hogs	16.81	17.07	15.15
Copper, lb.	*.12	.12	.12
Cotton, lb.	.2219	.2217	.2123
Sugar, raw, lb.	*.0374	.0374	.0374
Wheat, Man. (bu.)	1.00⅞	1.00½	.78¾
Coffee, lb.	*.09⅜	.09⅜	.09⅜
Hides	*.15½	.15½	.15½
Weekly Indices			
U. S. Labor	103.0	103.2	97.2
Dow Jones (fut.)	91.97	91.87	87.53
Wood, Gundy	80.6	80.6	77.0
Fishers	112.2	111.7	104.0
Monthly Indices			
Canada (D.B.S.):			
Retail (Feb.)	116.9	117.1	115.7
W'sale (Feb.)	97.5	97.1	94.6
U. S. (Jan.)	101.9	101.0	96.0
Gt. Brit. (Dec.)	161.5	161.0	155.0

Note:—The base of indices is that 1926 equals 100. †Base 1935-39 equals 100. The British index is Board of Trade converted to 1930 base.

Base of price quotations is as follows: Cattle — Steers, good, over 1,050 lb., top price Toronto. Copper - electrolytic, New York, No. 7 coffee, Rio. Sugar—96 degrees centrifugal, c/f New York. Wheat — No. 1 Man. North., Ft. W.-Pt. A. basis. Cotton, raw, spot, N.Y.

*Ceiling prices fixed by the office of Price Administration.

Municipal Bonds

April 6, 1943

	%	Due	Bid	Ask	Yld. %
†Halifax	5	1961	116.00	119.00	3.56
Hamilton	5	1950	110.00	113.00	2.95
Montreal	5	1945	96.00	99.00	*
Ottawa	4½	1945	104.00	105.50	2.07
†Quebec	5	1959	113.75	116.75	3.62
Saint John	5	1950	105.00	108.00	3.83
†Toronto	4½	1955	119.00	122.00	2.35
†Vancouver	5	1970	108.00	111.00	4.31
Winnipeg	5	1944	100.00	102.25	1.96

†Payable Can. & N.Y. *Flat.

Corporation Bonds (Cont'd)

Inter-City Bak.	5½	'48	102½	104½	102½
Indust. Accept.	4	'52	91	94	91
Ins. Ex. Bldg.	3	'51	55	...	55
*Inter. P. Nfld.	5	'68	98½	100½	98½
*Inv. Bond & Sh.	5	'47	43	46	43
†Kingston Elev.	6	'50	104	107	104
Lake St. J. P.	5½	'61	87	90	87
Do.	5	'61	61	64	60½
Legare	6	'61	93	96	93
Maple L. M.	3	'58	98	100½	98
Man. Sugar	5	'60	104	106	103
Massey-Harris	4½	'54	99	101	99
McColl-Fron.	4½	'49	102	104	102
McCormicks	4	'52	99	101	99
Do.	4½	'52	102	104	102
Mercury Mills	5	'59	100	102	100
Mersey Paper	5	'57	94	97	94
†Do.	6	'49	94	97	94
•M. & O. Paper	5	'60	104	106	104
Moirs Ltd.	6	'53	78	81	76
‡Mtrl. Drydocks.	6	'48	90	93	90
Montreal Apts.	4	'54	51	54	51
N. S. Stl. Coal	3½	'63	83	86	83
Price Bros.	5	'57	95½	98½	96
Do.	4	'57	83	86	82
*Prov. Paper	5½	'47	104	107	104
Reliance Grain.	4½	'52	100	103	100½
†Restigouche Co.	6	'48	103½	...	103½
Rolland Paper	4½	'51	101½	103½	101½
Ruddy, E. L.	6½	'48	91½	...	91½
Silv. Dairies	6	'66	95	98	95
Simpsons, Ltd.	4½	'51	102	104	101½
Smith, Howard.	4½	'51	102½	104½	102½
Stand. Lime	6	'44	99	...	99
Sterling Coal	6	'45	99	...	99
Stop Shop	3	'47	75	78	75
United Amuse.	5	'56	100½	...	100½
United Corp.	5	'53	97	100	97
*United Gas	5½	'48	106	...	106
†Western Grain	6	'49	80	83	82

*Payable in Can. or U. S.
†Payable in Can., U. S. or U. K.
•Payable in U. S.
¿Payable in Canada only.
‡Traded without accrued interest.
▴Payable in Can. or U. K.

Annual Meetings

1943:	Company	Place
Apr. 6	Coniaurum Mines	Toronto
Apr. 6	Simpsons, Ltd.	Toronto
Apr. 6	Western Steel Prod.	Winnipeg
Apr. 7	Central Cadillac Mines	Montreal
Apr. 8	Fanny Farmer Candy	Rochester
Apr. 8	Pamour Porc. Mines	Toronto
Apr. 9	Hallnor Mines	Toronto
Apr. 9	Montreal Finance	Montreal
Apr. 10	Candn. Investors Corp.	Toronto
Apr. 12	Ajax Oil & Gas	Toronto
Apr. 12	Consol. Bakeries	Westmount
Apr. 12	St. John Drydock	E. Saint John
Apr. 13	Anglo-Can. Telephone	Montreal
Apr. 13	Jack Waite Mining	Seattle
Apr. 13	Nordon Corporation	Los Angeles
Apr. 14	Celanese Corp. of Am.	New York
Apr. 14	McColl-Front. Oil Co.	Montreal
Apr. 15	Dom. Tar & Chem.	Montreal
Apr. 16	The Italo-Argen. El.	Buenos Aires
Apr. 16	Noranda Mines, Ltd.	Toronto
Apr. 19	Penmans Ltd.	Montreal
Apr. 19	H. Smith Paper Mills	Montreal
Apr. 19	Steel Co. of Can. Ltd.	Hamilton
Apr. 20	Ault & Wiborg Prop.	Toronto
Apr. 20	Asbestos Corp. Ltd.	Montreal
Apr. 21	The Borden Company	Flemington
Apr. 21	Candn. Celanese Ltd.	Montreal
Apr. 21	Dominion Stores Ltd.	Toronto
Apr. 22	Candn. Malartic G. M.	Toronto
Apr. 27	Dome Mines Ltd.	Toronto
Apr. 28	Consolidated Paper	Montreal
Apr. 28	Canada Steamship	Montreal
Apr. 28	Intnl. Nickel Co.	Toronto
Apr. 28	John A. Lang & Sons	Kitchener
Apr. 28	Western Grocers Ltd.	Winnipeg
Apr. 29	Acme Gas & Oil Co.	Toronto
Apr. 29	Canada Malting Co.	Montreal
Apr. 29	Canadian Marconi Co.	Montreal
Apr. 29	Mtl. Tramways Co.	Montreal
Apr. 29	Oil Selections Ltd.	Toronto
Apr. 29	Price Bros. & Co.	Quebec
Apr. 30	Ottawa L., H. & Pwr.	Ottawa
Apr. 30	United Amusement	Montreal
May 5	Can. Pacific Rly.	Montreal
May 5	Jamaica Pub. Service	Montreal
May 12	Loblaw Groceterias	Buffalo
May 24	Minnesota & Ont. P.	Minneapolis

Wheat Prices

Winnipeg Grain Futures

Week of April 5, 1943

Crop year from Aug. 1, 1942 High	Low		High for week	Low for week	Close Apr. 5
		Wheat			
1.02⅝	.91⅜	May	1.02⅝	.99¾	1.00⅞
1.03⅜	.96⅝	July	1.03⅜	1.01½	1.01⅝
1.03⅛	1.02½	Oct.	1.03⅛	1.02½	1.03
		Oats*			
.51⅛	.45⅝	May	.51½	.51½	.51½
.51½	.47⅝	July	.51½	.51½	.51½
		Barley*			
.64¾	.62⅝	May	.64¾	.64¾	.64¾
.64¾	.62⅝	July	.64¾	.64¾	.64¾
		Rye*			
.66⅝	.56¼	May	.66⅝	.66⅝	.66⅝
.66⅝	.65	July	.66⅝	.66⅝	.66⅝

*At ceiling.

Cash Quotations

Wheat:	For Week Apr. 5 High	Low	Prev. Week High	Low
1 Nor.	1.02¼	1.00¾	1.00¾	1.00¼
2 Nor.	98¾	.97¼	.97¼	.96¾
3 Nor.	94¼	.95⅞	.95⅝	.95
4 Nor.	.95¼	.93⅜	.94¼	.93¾
5 Wheat	.92½	.91	.91	.90⅝
6 Wheat	.92	.90	.90½	.90
Oats:				
2 C. W.	.51¼	.51¼	.51¼	.51¼
3 C. W.	.50½	.50½	.50¼	.50¼
Barley:				
1 Feed	.61¾	.61¼	.61¾	.61¼
2 Feed	.61	.60	.61	.60½
Rye:				
2 C. W.	.66	.65¾	.65⅝	.65⅝

Weekly Bank Clearings

	Apr. 1 1943 $	Change Year Ago %	Mar. 25 1943 $
Halifax	4,695,376	+12.9	3,620,234
Saint John	2,523,963	+0.8	2,202,101
Moncton	1,240,870	+4.9	1,084,326
Sherbrooke	839,802	—18.3	777,559
Quebec	5,147,107	—10.6	4,641,186
Montreal	126,263,782	—18.3	121,548,963
Ottawa	65,062,417	+8.5	62,515,243
Kingston	676,693	.....	726,335
Peterborough	872,576	—3.0	823,185
Toronto	132,770,284	—13.6	123,716,743
Hamilton	7,414,645	—17.5	7,226,846
St. Catharines	1,425,172	+55.4	1,128,907
Kitchener	1,327,934	—2.0	1,170,484
Brantford	1,150,574	+7.3	1,122,786
London	2,702,504	—12.0	3,503,497
Chatham	826,327	+14.2	729,884
Windsor	4,414,319	+8.1	4,014,072
Sarnia	673,912	+24.9	778,420
Sudbury	1,007,151	—15.4	958,797
Fort William	970,613	—12.5	1,075,285
Winnipeg	50,788,767	+14.4	50,826,180
Brandon	455,317	+21.5	485,701
Regina	4,772,982	+13.3	3,931,059
Moose Jaw	707,541	+6.1	764,641
Saskatoon	1,708,947	+3.9	1,596,788
Prince Albert	567,984	+14.9	571,101
Edmonton	7,536,561	+11.1	6,598,005
Calgary	6,295,491	+3.0	6,402,160
Lethbridge	727,359	+28.2	724,101
Madicine Hat	348,805	+10.0	399,949
N. W'minster	986,094	+15.3	768,945
Vancouver	26,528,681	+8.2	29,921,136
Victoria	1,996,225	+3.3	1,935,793

Monthly Bank Clearings

	March 1943 $	March 1942 $
Halifax	20,652,339	18,345,361
Saint John	10,914,081	10,769,717
Moncton	5,065,948	4,496,580
Sherbrooke	4,034,557	4,061,425
Quebec	22,680,241	23,852,113
Montreal	586,578,946	523,690,530
Ottawa	332,218,697	445,317,926
Kingston	3,312,217	3,044,613
Peterborough	3,750,977	3,277,082
Toronto	634,114,708	585,801,523
Hamilton	30,720,423	30,770,513
St. Catharines	5,734,569	5,452,372
Kitchener	5,649,718	5,402,806
Brantford	5,390,075	4,604,849
London	14,007,957	13,176,222
Chatham	3,519,009	2,987,202
Windsor	19,205,733	16,491,671
Sarnia	3,269,015	2,046,731
Sudbury	4,348,435	4,622,298
Fort William	4,753,015	4,653,558
Winnipeg	242,334,278	166,970,730
Brandon	2,014,085	1,771,441
Regina	20,402,819	17,494,487
Moose Jaw	3,417,052	2,760,875
Saskatoon	7,722,037	6,435,708
Prince Albert	2,424,512	2,184,376
Edmonton	31,863,744	24,802,025
Calgary	28,296,920	26,257,576
Lethbridge	3,296,919	2,395,078
Medicine Hat	1,552,277	1,374,711
N. Westm'ster	3,850,743	3,857,216
Vancouver	121,783,499	91,374,706
Victoria	9,517,979	8,066,266
Totals	2,193,397,524	2,068,610,287

Dividends Declared

	This payment $	Date payable	Date of record
Anglo-Candn. Oil	*■.04	May 15	May 1
Anglo Can. Tel., p.	.68¾	May 1	Apr. 9
Aluminum, pref.	1.25	May 1	Apr. 1
Ault & Wiborg, p.	1.37½	May 1	Apr. 1
Bathurst Pr. & P., A	.25	June 1	Apr. 30
Berens River Mines	*.03	June 10	May 7
Brant Cordage, p.	.32½	Apr. 15	Mar. 20
Biltmore Hats	.15	Apr. 15	Apr. 3
Buff. Ankerite	.05	Apr. 6	Mar. 23
Bell Telephone	2	Apr. 15	Mar. 23
Bralorne M.	■.20+.10	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Brewers & Dist.	■.50	May 20	Apr. 20
Do., bonus	■.10	May 20	Apr. 20
B.C. Power (A)	.50	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
B. C. Tele., 2nd pf.	1.50	May 1	Apr. 16
Broulan Porc.	*.03	May 31	Apr. 30
Caldwell Linen, pref.	.37	May 1	Mar. 31
Do., 2nd pref.	.20	May 1	Mar. 31
Can. Marconi	.04	June 1	Apr. 15
Calgary & Edm.	■.05	Apr. 15	Mar. 13
Comm. Alcohols	.05	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Do., pref.	.10	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Corr. Paper Box, p.	1.75	June 1	May 17
Do., arrears	7	June 1	May 17
Can. For. Invest., c.	■.70	May 1	Apr. 1
Canada Iron, pfd.	3	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Can. Bk. Commerce	1.50	May 1	Mar. 31
Can. Dredge & D.	1	May 1	Apr. 1
Canadian Car, pfd.	.44	Apr. 10	Mar. 20
Can. Nor. Power	.15	Apr. 26	Mar. 19
Do., pref.	1.75	Apr. 15	Mar. 19
Can. Breweries, pf.	.85	July 1	May 15
Can. Bronze	.37½	May. 1	Apr. 9
Do., pref.	1.25	May 1	Apr. 9
Can. Converters	.50	Apr. 30	Mar. 15
Can. Fairbanks, pfd.	1.50	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Candn. Ins. Shs.	*1.00	May 11	Apr. 30
Candn. Oil Cos.	.25	May 15	Apr. 30
Cockshutt Plow	.25	June 1	May 15
Can. G. Inves.	■.12½+.12½	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Can. Indust. A B	1.25	Apr. 30	Mar. 31
Do., pref.	1.75	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Chesterville L. L.	.03	Apr. 15	Mar. 10
Crown Cork	.50	May 15	Apr. 15
Collingwood Term.	.25	Apr. 20	Mar. 31
Do., pref.	.25	Apr. 20	Mar. 31
Dom. Fabrics, 1st pf.	.75	May 1	Apr. 15
Do., 2nd pf.	.37½	May 1	Apr. 15
Do., com.	.20	May 1	Apr. 15
Dom. Oilcloth	.30+.10	Apr. 30	Mar. 31
Dominion Bank	2	May 1	Apr. 15
Dominion Glass	1.25	Apr. 15	Mar. 15
Do., pref.	1.75	Apr. 15	Mar. 15
Dominion Tar, p.	1.37½	May 1	Apr. 1
Dom. Textile, pref.	1.75	Apr. 15	Mar. 15
Distillers Seag., p.	†1.25	May 1	Apr. 15
Dome Mines	■.40	Apr. 20	Mar. 19
East. Steel Prod.	.25	June 1	May 14
Easy Wash. Mach., p.	.17½	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Federal Grain, p.	▲2	May 1	Apr. 15
Foundation Co.	.35	Apr. 22	Mar. 31
General Trust, pfd.	1.25	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Gt. Lakes Power, pf.	1.75	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Hart Battery	.25	Apr. 30	
Highland-Bell	*.02	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Hollinger Cons.	.05	Apr. 22	Apr. 8
Home Oil	*■.15	June 15	May 10
Honey Dew	.50	July 1	June 15
H. Smith Paper, pf.	1.50	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Hunts A. B.	.50	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Imperial Bank	2	May 1	Mar. 31
Inter. Milling, pref.	†1.25	Apr. 15	Mar. 26
Inter. Nickel, pfd.	1.75	May 1	Apr. 1
Invest. Found., pf.	.75	Apr. 15	Mar. 15
Inter. Bronze	■.20	Apr. 15	Mar. 15
Do., pref.	■.37½	Apr. 15	Mar. 15
Int. Utilities, pfd.	†.87½	May 1	Apr. 21
Island Mount'n G.M.	*.05	May 25	Apr. 23
Kerr-Addison	.05	Apr. 28	Mar. 30
Kirkland L. G.	.02	May. 4	Apr. 1
Lamaque G. M.	.10+.05	June 1	Apr. 30
Langley's pref.	■.50	Jun. 11	Jun 3
Do.,	■.50	Sep. 11	Sep. 3
Do.	■.50	Dec. 11	Dec. 3
Leitch G. M.	.02	May 15	Apr. 15
Loblaw Groc. Inc.	.25	June 1	May 14
Maritime Tele.	.17½	Apr. 15	Mar. 20
Do., pref.	17½	Apr. 15	Mar. 20
Moneta Porc.	.02	Apr. 15	Mar. 22
McColl-Front., p.	1.50	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
McIntyre Porc.	.55½	June 1	May 1
Montreal Tele.	■.48	Apr. 15	Mar. 25
Nat. Biscuit	†.30	Apr. 15	Mar. 12
Nat. Steel Car.	.50+1.00	Apr. 15	Mar. 15
N. B. Telephone	.12	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Nor. Ont. Power, c.	.12	Apr. 26	Mar. 31
Nova Scotia Trust	3.50	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Ont. Silknit, pfd.	1	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Ont. Steel Prod.	.25	May 15	Apr. 15
Do., pref.	1.75	May 15	Apr. 15
Penmans	.75	May 15	Apr. 15
Do., pref.	1.50	May 1	Apr. 1
Powell Rouyn*	*.02	May 15	May 1
Preston E. Dome	.05	Apr. 15	Mar. 15
Power Corp., pfd.	■1.50	Apr. 15	Mar. 19
Do., 2nd pref.	■.75	Apr. 15	Mar. 19
Premier Gold	.01½	Apr. 15	Mar. 15
Proprietary M.	.05	May 6	Apr. 5
Pressed Metals	†.25	May. 15	Apr. 15
Quebec Power	.25	May 25	Apr. 19
Regent Knit, c.	.25	Apr. 15	Mar. 15
Regent Knit, pfd.	.40	June 1	May 1
Do.,	.40	Sept. 1	Aug. 2
Do.,	.40	Dec. 1	Nov. 2
Saguenay Pwr., p.	1.37½	May 1	Apr. 14
Sangamo Co.	*.15	Apr. 9	Apr. 6
Simpsons Ltd.	▲2.00	June 15	May 15
Shawinigan W.	.22	May 25	Apr. 19
Sheep Creek G.	.04	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Silbak Prem. M.	.04	Apr. 26	Mar. 26
Simpsons, pref.	1.62½	May 1	Mar. 31
San Antonio G.	.07+.03	Apr. 15	Apr. 1
Sherwin Wms.	.15	May 1	Apr. 15
Stand. Radio, A, B	.10	Apr. 10	Mar. 31
South Can. Pwr.	.20	May 15	Apr. 20
Do., pref.	1.50	Apr. 15	Mar. 19
Steel of Can.	.75	May 1	Apr. 7
Do., pref.	.75	May 1	Apr. 7
St. Law. Corp., pf. A	.25	Apr. 15	Mar. 22
St. Law. Flour	.35	May 1	Mar. 31
Do., extra	.50	May 1	Mar.31
Do., pref.	1.75	May 1	Mar. 31
St. Law. Paper, pfd.	.75	Apr.15	Mar.22
Sylvanite Gold	.03	Apr. 15	Feb. 22
Teck-Hughes	■.10	June 1	Apr. 30
Toburn Gold	.01	May 22	Apr. 22
Tuckett Tob., pfd.	1.75	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
3rd C. G. I. T.	.12½+.03	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Un. Bond & Share	.10	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
West. Grocers	.75+2	Apr. 15	Mar. 20
Do., pref.	1.75	Apr. 15	Mar. 20
Weston, Geo., pfd.	1.25	May 1	Apr. 8
Wood A. & J., pfd.	1.75	May 1	Apr. 15
Zellers	.20	May 1	Apr. 15
Do., pref.,	.37½	May 1	Apr. 15

†N. Y. funds. ■Subject to approval of Foreign Exchange Control Board. ▲On arrears. *Interim.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

The Sherwin - Williams Company of Canada, Limited

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of Fifteen Cents (15c) per share has been declared on the no par value Ordinary Stock of the Company, payable to Shareholders of record the 15th day of April, 1943, and that cheques will be mailed on May 1, 1943.

Books not closed.

By Order of the Board.

P. W. HOLLINGWORTH,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, Quebec.
February 4, 1943.

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines Limited

DIVIDEND NUMBER 369

A regular dividend of 1% has been declared by the Directors on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on the 22nd day of April, 1943, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 8th day of April, 1943.

Dated the 1st day of April, 1943.

P. C. FINLAY,
Secretary.

Anglo-Canadian Oil Company LIMITED

Notice of Dividend No. 4

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of four cents per share will be paid by the Anglo-Canadian Oil Company Limited on or after the 15th day of May, 1943, to shareholders of record as of the 1st day of May, 1943. Payment is subject to the approval of the Foreign Exchange Control Board.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

Dated at Calgary, Alberta, this 2nd day of April, 1943.

W. L. PEAKER,
Secretary.

Registrar—
The Trusts and Guarantee Co. Ltd., Calgary, Alberta.

The Week in Oils

From Our Own Correspondent

CALGARY. — Posted field prices for Turner Valley crude oil have been advanced by 15 cents per barrel, a boost in value of the average field product of about 10%. The increase, first since July 16, 1941, was announced by the major purchaser, Imperial Oil. The new schedule will be adopted by British American Oil, Gas & Oil Products and others. The increased cost, it is understood, is to be borne by the refiners. No mention has been made of any upward revision in refined products prices.

The extra 15 cents per barrel will up gross revenue from Turner Valley, on the basis of 26,000 bbls. per day production, by about $3,900 per day.

Welcome as it is, increase is only part of the price differential between Turner Valley oil and American crudes being delivered to Canadian prairie refiners. It is said to be likely that representatives of the oil industry will continue to press the Dominion government to bring Valley oil prices closer to the competitive level. Turner Valley prices prior to the 15-cent boost were about 50 cents per barrel lower than Montana crude and about $1 lower than Wyoming crude, based on competitive value at Saskatchewan refineries.

* * *

Six New Wells

The crew at Home Millarville No. 14 spent last week clearing the hole of water pumped in the previous week to kill the well, but expected to resume acidizing immediately. The well, with 1,500 gallons of acid so far applied, showed a post-acid flush of 40 bbls. per hour.

Allowables have not yet been set for the five other recent completions, all of which have completed acidizing and are now on steady production. Check on their performance on steady production the final week of March showed: Foothills No. 14, production 202 to 237 bbls. daily, gas-oil ratio 2,000 to 2,770 cu. ft. per bbl.; Northclonmel Roy. No. 1, 46 to 163 bbls. daily, gas-oil 1,000 to 1,595; Northwest H.B. No. 10, 433 to 510 bbls. daily, gas-oil 1,085 to 1,367; Northwest H.B. No. 12, 290 to 498 bbls. daily, gas-oil 3,055 to 3,814; Royalite-Lowery No. 1, 12 to 23 bbls. daily, gas-oil 1,000 cu. ft. per bbl.

Nearer the west edge of the main Madison uplift than had been anticipated, Northwest H.B. No. 13 passed out of limestone into the Kootenay formation at 7,790 ft., after drilling lime from 7,255 ft. and penetrating two thick porous zones. The well is to be continued on to the body of Madison located at depth east of the crest. It is quarter of a mile west of Northend 1, which topped the Madison on the "east side" at 8,928 feet.

Far North Extension test Bonaventure Royalties No. 1 suspended drilling March 26 at 9,643 feet, still in Kootenay formation, and is being plugged back to 9,100 feet preparatory to testing oil shows encountered in the Dalhousie sand zones between 8,900 and 9,100 ft.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

Dividend No. 225

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of one and one-half per cent in Canadian funds on the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 30th April, 1943, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Saturday, 1st May next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st March, 1943. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board,

S. M. WEDD,
General Manager.

Toronto, 12th March, 1943.

The Dominion Bank

Dividend No. 242

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent upon the paid up capital stock of this Institution has been declared for the quarter ending 30th April, 1943. The dividend will be payable at the Head Office of the Bank and its Branches on and after Saturday, the first day of May, 1943, to shareholders of record of the 15th April, 1943.

By Order of the Board,

ROBERT RAE,
General Manager.

Toronto, 11th March, 1943.

HOME OIL Company Limited

Dividend Notice

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of fifteen cents (15c) per share will be paid, subject to the approval of the Foreign Exchange Control Board, by Home Oil Company Limited on or after the 15th day of June, 1943, to shareholders of record as of the 10th day of May, 1943.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

DATED at Calgary, Alberta, this 3rd day of April, 1943.

GEO. F. V. HUDSON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

'DOMINION' Envelopes
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
DOMINION ENVELOPE CO. LTD
TORONTO
PHONE EL 7271
BRANCHES
MONTREAL WINNIPEG

Winnipeg Wheat Futures Down

React in Sympathy to Market Decline in Chicago

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG.—Wheat prices on the Winnipeg market reacted this week from the highs previously recorded after a long period of gradual but steady advance, May and July futures dipping under the dollar level.

That was in sympathy with a decline at Chicago, arising from the President's veto of a measure which would have permitted grain prices to rise considerably.

In spite of the wide difference between price levels for wheat in Canada and in the United States, there is probably now sufficient similarity in forces affecting price levels in the two countries to suggest that fluctuations may continue for a time to be parallel, in direction, even if the movement on the Canadian market is smaller.

In the coarse grains market there continues to be a strong demand from the United States for Canadian oats and barley, to an extent greater than it is possible to supply under present transportation conditions. In an attempt to get more of these grains forward to lakehead terminals, for shipment to destinations in the United States, the Canadian Wheat Board last week altered its instructions to railways, and for a period is giving shipment of oats and barley preference over wheat, except where the latter is required for delivery to mills, or where damp wheat has to be taken care of.

Few Freight Cars

The number of railway cars available in the west, however, is probably too limited to make possible any very great expansion in shipments, or to enable filling the full current demand south of the border.

Until the announcement by the Minister of Trade and Commerce of a new plan for dealing with the export of oats and barley, uncertainty about the prospective changes had the effect of limiting further commitments of forwarders for futures shipments of oats and barley. Forwarders seemed to be uncertain whether they would devote lake cargo space available to them at the opening of navigation to the shipment of coarse grains or to that of wheat.

Even now it will probably be some days before the new plan is sufficiently well understood to enable business to resume a smooth course. On rye, the Government intention was announced to remove the ceiling price, which has prevented the Canadian quotation to rise to a level consistent with sale prices available in the United States, and there had been some idea that a similar policy might be followed with respect to oats and barley.

Instead, the plan appears to be for the Wheat Board to use its licensing control over the export of grains, under a permit system, to recapture some of the profits that may accrue to exporters from the difference in price levels in Canada and the United States.

Complicated Transactions

Because of the complexity of transactions, which may extend over a considerable period, and the fluctuations in price levels which occur from time to time, such a plan presents difficulties of administration.

So also will be the case with plans for returning such amounts to producers. Under other circumstances it might be feared that this plan would adversely affect the volume of business to be done with the United States.

With present difficulties of transportation, however, it is quite possible that all the grain will be disposed of which it is possible to move.

It is hoped that quite a number of boats will be available for grain shipment at the opening of navigation, although many of these will be transferred to the ore traffic after a single grain cargo has been handled.

Lake transportation will be insufficient to take care of required movements from lakehead terminals, and probably an extensive movement all rail to eastern Canada will be required during the summer.

That, in turn, will tend to keep down the number of railway cars which can be spared for grain movement from country elevators.

Elevator Prospects

These elevators are almost completely filled, for as soon as some space is made by shipments, farmers are eager to make further deliveries.

Once work on the land becomes general, instead of being restricted, as at present, to a small area in southern Alberta, these country deliveries may have to be slowed up for a time. With a late spring, and a scarcity of both labor and machinery, farmers may be hard pressed to accomplish spring cultivation and seeding.

The situation is especially difficult in northern Alberta, where a good deal of threshing has to be done of grain which has remained standing or in stook throughout the winter. However, moisture conditions are generally good, and hopes for a satisfactory crop season are general.

Seeding Plans

Farmers seeding plans are somewhat uncertain. Flax seedings will be increased as a result of the government recommendation for a million more acres, which farmers take to mean that it may be easier to deliver flax than other grains.

A tendency to plan for larger acreages in oats and barley is in some danger of being checked by continuing difficulty of making deliveries of these grains.

That would be changed by an improvement in the railway situation in the near future. If the price of wheat holds, or an advance is renewed, some farmers will be encouraged to seed larger acreages, even with the prospect that grain produced may have to be held for more than a year before there will be opportunity to dispose of it all.

New Motion Picture Portrays Steel Production in Canada

The story of the production of tool and other special steels in Canada is portrayed in a new motion picture just completed for Atlas Steels Ltd., of Welland, Ont.

"Vision Fulfilled," five reels in color, was made by Associated Screen Studios, and is the first complete motion picture to deal with the steel industry in Canada.

"Vision Fulfilled," directed by Jack Chisholm, is a complete and moving description of electric steel and its making. Great roaring furnaces digesting scrap steel, huge ladles receiving white hot liquid metal, the rolling, pressing, hammering, and drawing of glowing metal make spectacular subject matter.

War brought the necessity for expansion in Atlas Steel's production facilities. As an example of what this has meant, the first gun barrel contract was received in Jan., 1940. Production today represents a 7,000% increase on the original contract in this one item. Similar phenomenal increases apply in the production of steels for small arms.

Atlas Steels now operates six arc electric type furnaces in melting the raw materials for the fine steels required for the war machine. There are four 30-ton furnaces, one 12-ton and one six-ton furnace.

National Sugar Offering Stock

New Quebec Venture Plans Sugar Beet Factory of 1,200 Tons Daily

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—National Sugar Co. of Montreal, is making an offer directly to the public of $1.5 million of 6% cumulative redeemable preferred shares at the par value of $50, together with a bonus of one share of common stock.

The company has purchased in the United States a complete sugar factory with slicing capacity of 1,200 tons of beets a day and will re-erect it at Joliette, P.Q. Present plans are to bring the plant into operation next October. The Dyer Co. of Cleveland, Ohio, will supervise re-erection of the plant and will loan an operating expert for a period after commencement of operations.

On the basis of 80% of capacity operation, the company estimates a net profit of $522,800. After deduction of taxes and dividends on the preference stock, the circular says indicated profits on the common stock will amount to $3.50 a share.

Capitalization of the company consists of $1.5 million of preferred and 63,000 shares of common.

Directors include C. E. Prefontaine, Jos. Rheaume, Edouard Masson, Montreal; Lucien Robillard, Joliette, and H. H. Dyer, Cleveland, Ohio.

Simpsons' Sales Still Gaining

Extra Dividend of $2 Declared on Preference Arrears

Business of Simpsons Ltd. in the first three months of 1943 has shown an improvement over the previous year, C. L. Burton, president, told shareholders at the recent annual meeting. He added that "it is expected that further curtailment in the supply of merchandise and additional restrictions in distribution may develop during the remaining months of the year."

The company has declared an extra dividend of $2 a share toward arrears of dividends on its 6½% preference stock, payable June 15 to shareholders of record May 15. After this payment arrears will be reduced to $20.62½ a share.

Mr. Burton referred to the continued expansion in physical volume of business in Canada in 1942 and to the gain of 14.3% in retail sales over the preceding year. He added, however, that the increase over 1941 became progressively less in each quarter, being 21% in the first quarter and 11% in the last quarter. Simpsons' sales volume in 1942 reached a new high record.

Turner and Macfarlane Directors of C. G. E.

Canadian General Electric Co. shareholders at the recent annual meeting elected H. M. Turner and J. C. Macfarlane, K.C., to the board of directors. Both men are operating vice-presidents of the company. Otherwise the meeting was routine with reports adopted and other directors re-elected.

Pulp Trade Plans Postwar Study

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Consideration is now being given by the Canadian pulp and paper industry to setting up an industry committee to work out plans for the postwar reconstruction period.

The proposed committee is apart from that formed at the suggestion of Dr. James, chairman of the Dominion Government Committee on Reconstruction, the personnel of which was appointed half by the the Newsprint Association of Canada and the other half by the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association.

Ontario Hydro Power Load Up

Northern Ontario Properties Reverse Downward Trend in February

Continued gains in primary power load for February is reported by Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario for the Niagara and eastern Ontario systems and the northern Ontario properties. In the case of the latter it is understood that increased demand from base metal mining properties has more than offset lessened requirements of the gold mining areas.

The primary load is up about 60,000 h.p. over Feb., 1942, or 2.8%, while the combined primary and secondary load is up 52,000 h.p., or 2.2%.

	Max. 20-Min. Peak H.P. Feb. 1943	Feb. 1942	Incr. %
Primary Loads			
Niagara System	1,685,657	1,642,761	2.6
Eastern Ont.	179,965	171,413	5.0
Georgian Bay	45,221	46,104	—1.9
Thunder Bay	100,509	106,595	—5.7
Northern Ont.	214,908	199,612	7.7
Total	2,226,260	2,166,485	2.8
Primary & Secondary Loads			
Niagara System	1,783,110	1,687,265	5.7
Eastern Ont.	179,965	175,220	2.7
Georgian Bay	45,221	46,104	—1.9
Thunder Bay	115,282	132,882	—13.2
Northern Ont.	241,584	272,132	—11.2
Total	2,365,162	2,313,603	2.2

FEDERAL GRAIN LIMITED
OPERATING TERMINAL ELEVATORS—FORT WILLIAM—PORT ARTHUR—VANCOUVER
436 COUNTRY ELEVATORS THROUGHOUT THE WEST
113 COAL SHEDS
Our Service and Facilities Guarantee Satisfaction

Since 1857
James Richardson & Sons
LIMITED
Grain Merchants
Shippers and Exporters
HEAD OFFICE
WINNIPEG
Branches Throughout Canada

McCABE BROS. GRAIN CO. LTD.
WINNIPEG, MAN.
Grain Commission Merchants — Shippers and Exporters — All Grains-Sacked Feeds
Country and Terminal Elevator Operators
Grain Merchandising
MANITOBA - SASKATCHEWAN - ALBERTA
Offices: DULUTH - MINNEAPOLIS

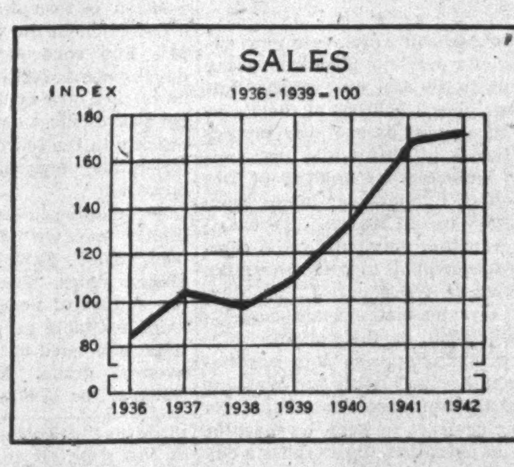
THE MONARCH LIFE Assurance Company
ESTABLISHED 1906
A PROGRESSIVE CANADIAN COMPANY

TORONTO ELEVATORS
LIMITED
GRAIN
MASTER FEEDS
LINSEED & SOYA OILS
Also Owning and Operating
THE SARNIA ELEVATOR CO. LIMITED
SARNIA ONTARIO
QUEEN'S QUAY, TORONTO

Charts and Tables from the 1942 Annual Report to Shareholders of CANADIAN INDUSTRIES LIMITED

Since September 1939, the predominant purpose of Canadian Industries Limited has been to obtain the greatest possible output of essential materials from those resources under its control.

Continued expansion of the Company's diversified activities was affected in 1942 partly by the earlier full employment of most of its resources and partly by the slowing down in the rate of increase in industrial production throughout the country, and total sales were only 2% above the level of the previous year.



There has been, nevertheless, a consistent expansion in the production of much needed chemicals and total output of Canadian Industries Limited for 1942 was 72% higher than the average for the years 1936 to 1939. Wartime adjustments, however, have been costly. Higher manufacturing costs and increased rates of taxation have resulted in a decline in net income to a level for 1942 that was 13% below the average for the last four years of peace.

The 1942 profit was lower in spite of a further expansion in plant facilities and a further increase in the volume of sales, and the following tabulation indicates briefly the extent to which investment and volume of business have increased since the outbreak of war in contrast with the lower return to the shareholders.

Investment Sales and Earnings

Year	Percentage Increase over Average of Years 1936-1939: Manufacturing Investment (Net)	Sales	Earnings per Share of Common Stock
1939	5%	12%	$8.52
1940	10%	35%	7.27
1941	15%	68%	7.22
1942	21%	72%	6.12

In a war economy the necessary policies adopted to convert the activities of the nation from peace to war have a more direct bearing on the profit accruing to the shareholders than the effect of the expansion in the investment of manufacturing facilities or the actual productive efforts of the organization. These policies achieve desired results during the emergency years in preventing inflation and in directing productive efforts along certain lines which provide minimum requirements for civilians and maximum requirements for munitions. It is equally important that conditions should exist in the post-war years that will provide the widest opportunities for low-cost production of peacetime goods. The measures at present in force are unquestionably assisting towards winning the war, and shareholders, along with other sections of the community, are aware of their importance and by a co-operative attitude have made their effective functioning possible.

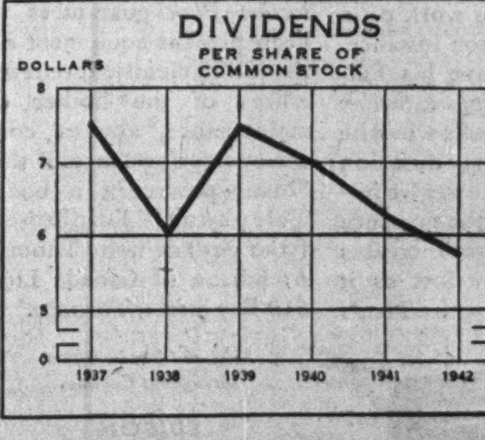
In order to illustrate the growth in the relative importance of taxation during the war, the following table shows the percentage increase of taxation in each of the years 1940 to 1942 over the average of the years 1936 to 1939, compared with similar changes for wages and salaries, selling prices and earnings available for dividends.

Index of Variation from the Average of Years 1936-1939

(Average 1936-1939 = 100)

Year	Taxes	Total Salary and Wage Payments	Selling Prices	Earnings per Share Available for Dividends
Average 1936–1939	100	100	100	100
1940	303	132	100	101
1941	339	169	102	100
1942	299	201	102	83

From a high of $7.50 in 1939, dividends on the common stock have had to be consistently reduced and the amount of $5.75 per share declared in 1942 is 50 cents per share lower than in the previous year.



The experience of recent years has demonstrated that taxation can be employed to bring about fundamental economic changes but it must be recognized that the achievement of the expected advance in post-war living standards could be postponed indefinitely by the failure to eliminate the restrictive influence of the wartime taxation policies.

Inquiries invited regarding Canadian Industrial and Mining Investments. We specialize in the Dividend Paying Gold Mines and in new gold mining properties under present active and encouraging development.

A. E. OSLER & COMPANY

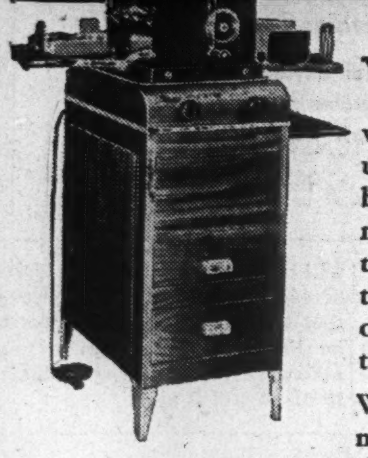
Established 1886 Members The Toronto Stock Exchange
Osler Bldg., 11 Jordan St. Phone ADelaide 2431

PHOTOSTAT PRINTS
Enlarged from 16. or 35. MM.
MICRO-FILM
COMMERCIAL PHOTOPRINTS LTD.
24 Adelaide St. W., AD. 3441

The ADMIRAL BEATTY

Modern, Fireproof. 250 rooms. Rates from $2.50 Single, $3.85 Double.
SAINT JOHN, N. B.

Thanks GESTETNER USERS for your co-operation



WAR time demands from our armed forces and war industries have thrown upon Gestetner the responsibility of furnishing the equipment and supplies necessary to produce many hundreds of thousands of copies per day over and above regular peace time production.

With fifty per cent. of our male staff on active service, this added responsibility has fallen upon the shoulders of a greatly curtailed staff. That these people have been able to carry on and still give satisfactory service is due, in no small measure, to the hearty co-operation we have had from the many thousands of regular Gestetner users throughout Canada.

Naturally, our armed forces and war industries must be given first priority on new Gestetners and on Gestetner supplies. Fortunately however, Gestetner "rebuilt" machines are still available for essential civilian use and, thanks to the co-operation of our users in following a program of economy, we have adequate supplies of stencils and inks to meet reasonable requirements.

D. GESTETNER (CANADA) LIMITED
OFFICES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

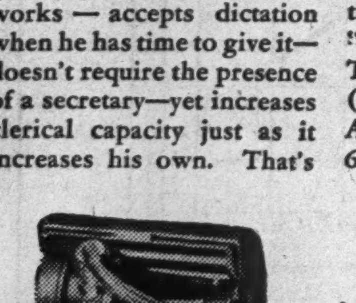
How many men is he?

Only *one!* But this man is multiplying himself as he goes down the line, closing time-gaps, bolstering weak spots, *getting things done!*

How can he be in three places at once? Many of his highly trained assistants have gone to war. His clerical staff is cut to pieces. Some of his help are part-time: mothers who are returning to office work on a half-day basis, for instance. But he does have his Ediphone—*a multiple extension of himself.* It works when he works — accepts dictation when he has time to give it—doesn't require the presence of a secretary—yet increases clerical capacity just as it increases his own. That's why he calls his Edison Voicewriter —"Man-power in a box." He says it's the office-front's answer to the fighting front's needs. Says he wouldn't give it up for worlds. But—

New Ediphone equipment is only procurable during wartime on priorities. What he has, must be made to last. How? *The Edison War Protection Plan* guarantees to keep present equipment on the job efficiently. It relieves offices of the bother of maintenance, assures continuous performance of this "Man-power in a box." Telephone "Ediphone" (your city) or write Thomas A. Edison of Canada Ltd., 610 Bay Street, Toronto.

Sales and Service Offices throughout Canada.



EDISON
VOICEWRITER
Ediphone

"It's man-power in a box"

Is Mining Still Profitable?

High Taxes "Load Dice" Against Many Properties

By GORDON M. GRANT

While individual investors and individual mines will probably always be able to make money, evidence suggests taxation is rapidly "loading the dice" against the average investor and the average mine. The situation may change, but that is how it appears now.

How serious taxation has become to the individual shareholder can be simply illustrated. A few years ago ten times earnings was considered a convenient yardstick for measuring the price to be paid for a mining stock. A dividend of 10 cents per annum suggested a $1 share price.

Of this 10-cent dividend, however, income taxes now take 4.8 cents, leaving only 5.2 cents a share net to the shareholder, assuming the shareholder pays at a 60% tax rate.

On the basis of a 5.2 cents a share net return, 19.2 years must elapse before the investor secures his investment back without making any allowance whatever for interest on capital, return for risk-taking, etc.

If this were the only aspect of the situation, it would not be too bad—granted the mine had an exceptionally long life. But records show the average mine life in this country is around six to eight years. Thus an investor buying on a "ten times earnings basis" must buy either into something that will show substantial growth over a short period or which will have a longer than average mine life, if money is to be made.

The investor who pays at a lower income tax rate can, of course, invest with a better chance of making money than the man who pays 60% or more.

Low Prices and High Taxes

There are a number of factors which have made the tax burden on mining industry onerous. Added taxes on mining haven't been offset by a higher metal price, as far as our major base metal mines are concerned. Bulk of our copper, lead, zinc and nickel continues to be sold at the prewar level, far below the price levels existing in the United States except in the case of nickel. A minor quantity of our base metal output is being marketed by agreement in the United States, at the prices existing there but Canadian mines are not in a position generally to take advantage of these prices, due to their British contracts.

Gold mines have enjoyed a 10% increase in the price of gold due to the exchange differential. But the increase in the tax load for both base metals and golds has carried taxes paid to four times the level of a few years prior to the war. For many mines at least, this means the taxes have more than offset the extra revenue from $38.50 gold.

Besides direct taxation, mines face indirect taxation. Taxes, wage increases and inflation of other costs, have made some ore sink back to the unprofitable rock category.

Many mines are taking narrower widths of higher grade ore, leaving lower grade material behind. The fact that numerous mines are being exhausted rapidly makes the situation that much more serious.

Most people probably hope that in an era of lower taxes, ore bodies exhausted can be replaced by discovery and opening up of new mines. But there is no assurance of this. The cold fact is that only about a sixth of present ore being mined is coming from mines found in the last 25 years. Few mines can fully replace ore now being mined. Many may not have the cash reserves available for getting in shape after the war. Unable to carry on their ordinary development, mines find their profits being swelled by what is normally expense money.

The tax gatherer comes along, takes part of this money, and little may remain for postwar rehabilitation.

Australia, faced by somewhat similar conditions and a simultaneous threat of invasion, allowed a special 20% to be retained and cut all gold taxation to $2.50 an ounce, a small fraction of the taxation on Canadian gold mines today.

Mining INVESTMENTS

A suggestion reported in the Engineering and Mining Journal, New York, that arrangements might be made "for exporting experienced Canadian base metal miners into the States to relieve some of the operating difficulties there" is not likely to find much support in Canadian circles.

While considerable numbers of men have been released by completion of construction projects, it hardly seems likely any surplus of mining labor will be available for "export" to the United States. Base metal mines are still eager for men, experienced or inexperienced; many war plants are still seeking more men. Numerous gold mines are so hard hit by the labor shortage they may be forced to close down if not allowed to employ further older workers. Canadian coal mines are seriously short of men.

It appears the chance of base metal miners being shipped to the United States is just about nil at the moment.

• • •

Canada's geological work this year will be largely concentrated on oil and strategic minerals other than chromite, Dr. George Hanson, assistant chief geologist, reported recently. As it now appears the United Nations will have adequate reserves of chromium in 1943, the concerted search which was carried on last year for this metal will not be repeated.

Outside of chromite, this year's search will not greatly differ from that of last year. Work, of course, will be confined entirely to minerals needed for the war effort. Tungsten will continue to engage attention despite discovery of the Emerald tungsten mine and other deposits in this country.

• • •

Kerr-Addison provides a new example of a patriotic gold mine going all out to aid the war effort. Employees placed $110,000 of their savings in war bonds and war savings certificates in 1942 while the company increased its holding of Dominion of Canada war bonds from $360,000 to $1,260,000. Directors plan a further very substantial company subscription to the forthcoming loan while President J. Y. Murdocl says he feels certain employees will again do their share.

The company also has negotiations under way with the Wartime Merchant Shipping Commission for a war contract to keep its machine shop in operation three shifts a day even though the company is short of labor for regular mining operations. It is pointed out that mine shops are adapted to handling certain types of special work which shops in southern Ontario cannot handle except through purchase and installation of hundreds of thousands of dollars of new machine tools.

• • •

Scheelite is another item in which Kerr-Addison is making an important contribution to the war effort. While development results generally have been disappointing, test shipments totalling 35 tons have been made to the Quebec sampling plant at Val d'Or. It is the intention of the company to start making regular shipments to that plant to keep it at capacity production until such time as development results may warrant installation of the company's own concentrator. The company does not expect to make a profit from mining scheelite. The loss sustained in turning it out, however, will likely be small compared with the metal's wartime importance.

Kerr-Addison Progress Slowed by Manpower

Some Cut in Tonnage May be Necessary Despite Year's Supply of Broken Ore — Test Level at Depth of 2,500 ft. in Coming Year

A growing manpower shortage, which has reduced men on payroll from nearly 700 to 431, may eventually force a cut in tonnage at Kerr-Addison Gold Mines, it was stated at the annual meeting. With many men still on call and impossible to replace the company may be forced to draw upon its year's supply of broken ore to maintain normal production. If the labor situation persists, a cut in production is seen as the inevitable result.

To allow mining to continue unchanged, it has been necessary to reduce drift crews from 13 to three with the result development of several ore zones has had to be deferred. Shaft sinking has been completed for eight new levels, however, and it is hoped a start can be made on the 2,500-ft. level in April The 1,450-ft. level is the present deepest developed horizon. In something more than a year, it is thought that ore conditions at the 2,500-ft. horizon should be known.

Mechanization Helps

The ability to increase broken ore reserves by nearly half a million tons to 812,000 tons in 1942 was stated to have been possible because of the high state of mechanization which existed and wide Kerr-Addison ore bodies which lend themselves to breaking large tonnage with small amounts of manual labor after initial stope development has taken place.

President J. Y. Murdoch points out that while the broken ore reserve position is exceptionally favorable, a reduction in the working force by 30% and consequent reduction in development work means that when more men are available, "large expenditures must be made and made quickly in the search for new ore so absolutely essential to continual operation."

"Production in 1942 was somewhat higher than we had a right to expect," M. F. Fairlie, consulting engineer, states, "due to the fact that ore supply of necessity was drawn from available prepared stopes and these happened to be of higher than average grade. Mill heads were 0.2183 oz. or $8.40 as compared with ore reserve average of 0.1927 oz. or $7.42. We can promise for the future nothing higher than average mine grade.

"Production for the first three months of 1943 has approximated $1,440,000 and net profit after write-offs and taxes for the quarter will be approximately 13 cents per share."

The lowest developed levels at 1,300 and 1,450 ft. have shown increased tonnages and higher grade ore, it is stated. Production of $19,750,000 from 2.5 million tons of ore has come entirely from the zone above the 700-ft. level and a similar tonnage in the same zone remains from available prepared stopes and

Envelopes for every purpose
Barber-Ellis of Canada, Limited
TORONTO BRANTFORD

The SHAW way TO A BUSINESS CAREER

Position - Salary - Success

Your Future depends on you! Canada, right now, needs trained young men and women to take important and well-paid places in business and government service.

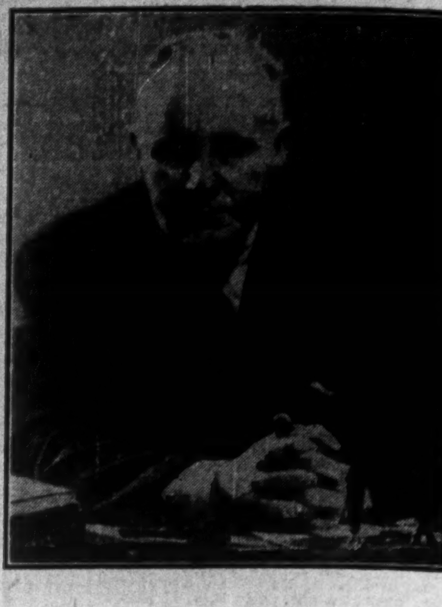
Why don't you plan now to enrol in one of the Special Shaw Courses by Correspondence, enabling you to study at home, from Lessons specially prepared.

Here are a few of the SHAW Courses:

Shorthand — Banking
Typewriting — General Accountant (C.G.A.)
Secretarial — Stationary Engineering
Bookkeeping — Higher Accounting
Cost Accounting — Short Story Writing
Chartered Institute of Secretaries (A.C.I.S.)

Write for Catalogue. Shaw Schools, Dept L79 Bay and Charles Sts. Toronto, Ont.

SHAW BUSINESS SCHOOLS



'43... '44...?

WHO KNOWS WHEN THE WAR WILL BE OVER?

It's a Question Every Executive Should Consider

IN RELATION TO REBUILDING PRESENT TYPEWRITERS

Now that new typewriter manufacture is cut to the minimum of war needs, it is essential that your present typewriters be kept on the job for the duration. The best and most economical way to do this is to have your present L C SMITHS rebuilt under the supervision of the manufacturer.

This rebuilding by L C SMITH skilled factory-trained experts gives your machines a new lease on life — replaces worn-out parts, and restores the precision standards which make the L C SMITH unique for smooth, speedy operation.

A few dollars invested now will pay excellent dividends in longer, more efficient service from your present typewriters. We at Head Office in Toronto — or any L C Smith-Corona Branch Office or Dealer across Canada — will gladly estimate the cost, and also explain our economical service plan.

CASH BONUS for USED L C SMITHS

If your office can spare some of its L C SMITHS, turn them in for cash, plus bonus authorized by W.P.T.B. They will be completely rebuilt and placed so as to further Canada's war effort. The need is urgent.

L C Smith & Corona Typewriters
OF CANADA LIMITED, TORONTO

Halliwell Gold Mines advises payment has been received for an additional 100,000 shares under option, leaving a total of 1.1 million shares still under option. Issued capital is 3,492,517 shares.

Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting was forced to reduce underground development programme last year so great was the shortage of labor. A total of 1,384 employees were hired during 1942 to maintain an average of 2,069 employees. Women are now working in various parts of the metallurgical plant above ground. Over 200 farmers on the payroll will be lost to the company in the spring.

The PICK of THEM ALL!

Constant Laboratory Control Guarantees the Quality of All

WHITE ROSE
INDUSTRIAL LUBRICANTS

CANADIAN OIL COMPANIES, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO — EXECUTIVE OFFICE: MONTREAL — DIVISIONAL OFFICES: MONCTON, MONTREAL, OTTAWA, TORONTO, NORTH BAY, LONDON, WINNIPEG, CALGARY — REFINERY: PETROLIA, ONT.

Canadian Pacific Railway Company

SIXTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Directors of Canadian Pacific Railway Company

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1942

To the Shareholders:
The accounts of the Company for the year ended December 31, 1942, show the following results:

INCOME ACCOUNT

Gross Earnings		$256,864,091
Working Expenses (including taxes)		208,676,402
Net Earnings		$ 48,187,689
Other Income		15,861,034
		$ 64,048,723
Fixed Charges	$ 22,955,503	
Interest on bonds of Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company, guaranteed as to interest by your Company	738,953	
		23,694,456
Net Income		$ 40,354,267
Dividends on Preference Stock:		
2% paid August 1, 1942—£564,070	$ 2,521,391	
2% payable February 1, 1943—£564,070	2,521,391	
		5,042,782
Balance transferred to Profit and Loss Account		$ 35,311,485

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Profit and Loss Balance December 31, 1941		$170,385,936
Balance of Income Account for the year ended December 31, 1942		35,311,485
		$205,697,421
Deduct:		
Loss on lines abandoned and on property retired and not replaced	$ 3,576,565	
Exchange adjustment in respect of sterling proceeds from steamship sales and insurance recoveries	846,871	
Miscellaneous—Net Debt	23,502	
		4,446,938
Profit and Loss Balance December 31, 1942, as per Balance Sheet		$201,250,483

Net Income for the year amounted to $40,354,267, being $5,992,835 greater than in 1941.

Railway Earnings and Expenses

The comparative results of railway operations were as follows:

	1942	1941	Increase or Decrease
Gross Earnings	$256,864,091	$221,446,053	$ 35,418,038
Working Expenses (including taxes)	208,676,402	175,488,517	33,187,885
Net Earnings	$ 48,187,689	$ 45,957,536	$ 2,230,153
Expense ratios:			
Including taxes	81.24%	79.25%	1.99
Excluding taxes	71.54%	71.65%	.11

Gross Earnings increased by $35,418,038, of 16.0%, and were greater than in any previous year in the history of your Company, exceeding those of 1928 by $14,885,630, or 6.2%.

Freight Earnings increased by $18,496,666, or 10.4%. Increases were reported in all commodities except grain. The movement of manufactured goods increased principally as a result of the greatly expanded output of munitions of war. Developments such as the Alaska Highway, the enlarged shipbuilding programme, and the construction of naval depots and airfields at various points also contributed to the growth of freight traffic. The curtailment of ocean and coastal transport owing to the shortage of shipping increased the rail movement of such staples as coal and oil, and restrictions on highway transport contributed to an increase in short haul traffic.

Earnings from grain and grain products decreased $6,041,016, or 15.5%, in spite of the fact that the largest Prairie wheat crop on record—565 million bushels—was harvested this year. The lack of adequate shipping, as well as the closing of important export markets, created serious storage problems at the Lakehead and at other terminal points, thus restricting the movement of grain. Grain handlings on your Company's lines dropped to 181 million bushels as compared with 215 million in 1941 and were somewhat less than the average of 183 million bushels for the fifteen years, 1927-41. At the end of the year, only 10% of the wheat available for movement in the Prairie Provinces had been transported, and there remained to be shipped approximately 570 million bushels, or 80% more than at the close of 1941.

Revenue freight traffic totalled 22,600 million ton miles, 225 million greater than in 1941 and 4,177 million greater than in 1928. The average revenue per ton mile was 0.86 cents as compared with 0.79 cents in 1941 and 0.96 cents in 1928.

Passenger Earnings increased by $14,041,105, or 55.5%, and were the highest since 1921. Travel, with the exception of long distance holiday traffic, showed heavy increases over practically all sections of your Company's lines. Civilian travel was exceptionally heavy in spite of the elimination of many classes of reduced fares. The growth in passenger traffic resulted partly from the restriction of automobile travel through the rationing of gasoline and the shortage of rubber for tires. The average passenger journey was 156 miles, compared with 144 miles in 1941, the longest previously recorded. The heavy movement of the armed forces, both on duty and on leave, and the low rates applicable to such traffic contributed to the reduction in the average revenue per passenger mile which was 1.87 cents, the lowest since 1910.

Other Earnings increased by $2,880,267, or 15.4%. Substantial increases occurred in revenues from news services and from dining, sleeping and parlor cars. Net payments for hire of equipment increased $930,104 as a result of a greater movement of commodities in tank cars, gondolas and covered hopper cars owned by private operators and by United States railways.

Working Expenses increased by $33,187,885, or 18.9%. Exclusive of taxes the increase was $25,100,063, or 70.9% of the increase in gross earnings. The wartime-cost-of-living bonus paid to employees amounted to approximately $12,000,000, an increase of about $7,500,000 over the previous year. The bonus rate of $3.65 per week which went into effect November 16, 1941, was increased under Order-in-Council P.C. 5963 to $4.25 per week effective August 15, 1942. In spite of the increased wage and material costs the ratio of working expenses (excluding taxes) to gross earnings was reduced from 71.65% in 1941 to 71.54% in 1942.

Maintenance of Way and Structures Expenses increased by $8,461,192. The continuing heavy traffic brought about a considerable rise in current maintenance requirements, but shortage of labor and materials compelled the restriction of the work undertaken to those repairs and replacements essential for safe operation. During the year 1,751,285 treated and 1,207,188 untreated ties were placed in track and 300 single track miles of new rail were laid. Tie plates to the number of 2,826,930 and rail anchors numbering 1,260,140 were also installed. Examination of rails by Sperry detector car for invisible defects was continued. It extended over 8,161 miles of track from which all rails indicated as defective were removed. Provision of $3,750,000 for additional maintenance expenditures which have been postponed until after the war, was included in the expenses for the year. Accrual of depreciation on bridges, buildings and other structures was put into effect on July 1. For the half-year, this amounted to $2,735,370 and was credited to Depreciation Reserve—Road.

Maintenance of Equipment Expenses increased by $3,838,701. Locomotive repairs involved an expenditure of $11,074,361 and included the shopping of 821 engines for heavy repairs. Maintenance of passenger train cars cost $6,505,893 and included the general overhauling of 1,272 units. To meet special requirements resulting from wartime conditions, 10 compartment observation sleeping cars were converted to coaches, 11 lounge and sleeping cars were air-conditioned and converted to other classes of dining, parlor and sleeping car equipment, and 7 through baggage cars originally designed for handling silk were converted to regular baggage cars. Electric lights were installed in 35 coaches and colonist cars formerly equipped with gas lighting. The maintenance of freight train cars cost $10,685,545 and included heavy repairs to 26,272 cars. Arch bar trucks were replaced by cast steel truck side frames on 3,519 cars to make them available for interchange traffic. At the end of the year, 93.2% of locomotives and 97.7% of freight cars were in serviceable condition, as compared with 92.3% and 98.0%, respectively, in 1941. Charges for depreciation of rolling stock amounted to $12,777,310, as compared with $12,700,602 in 1941. Accrual of depreciation on shop and power plant machinery was put into effect on July 1. This amounted to $882,042 and was credited to Depreciation Reserve—Road.

Transportation Expenses increased by $10,653,857. The ratio to gross earnings was reduced to 32.27%, the lowest on record. There was a substantial improvement in passenger service performance. The average number of passengers per train mile was 110, an increase of 47.9%, while the average train consisted of 8.4 cars, an increase of 7.7%. Another favourable factor was the heavy loading and better utilization of freight cars. In spite of a substantial decrease in the movement of grain, a commodity which loads heavily, the average freight car load showed a slight improvement, being 31.93 tons compared with 31.86 in 1941. Although loaded car miles increased 0.9%, empty car miles were reduced by 13.5%. As against these favourable factors, the movement of trains on many sections of the line was rendered more difficult owing to the increased density of traffic. This led to a slightly less satisfactory freight train performance in certain respects as indicated by the following indices:

	1942	1941
Freight train load—gross tons	1,711	1,759
Freight train fuel consumption—pounds per 1,000 gross ton miles	101	98
Freight train speed—miles per hour	16.7	17.2
Gross ton miles per freight train hour	28,514	30,312

Other Working Expenses increased by $10,234,135, of which $8,087,822 was attributable to heavier taxes. Railway tax accruals, including $21,300,000 for Dominion Income and Excess Profits taxes, were $24,920,980. Expenses of dining and buffet service were higher by $828,785 and news service by $473,956.

Other Income

Other income amounted to $15,861,034, an increase of $2,478,975, or 18.5%.

Dividend income decreased by $1,671. Dividends of $2.50 per share—the same rate as in 1941—were received from The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Limited.

Net income from interest, exchange, separately operated properties and miscellaneous sources increased by $2,523,799. A marked improvement took place in the operating results of the Northern Alberta Railways Company, which enjoyed a very large volume of traffic from special war projects and related activities in Northwestern Canada. As a result of additions to sinking and other reserve funds there was an increase in the income from this source, and the amount of your Company's management fees under its contracts with the Government was larger owing to the growth of production of munitions in the shops.

Net earnings of ocean and coastal steamships were $2,888,278, an increase of $99,981. All units of your ocean and coastal fleets were actively employed throughout the year.

Net earnings of hotel, communication and miscellaneous properties decreased by $143,134. The reduction in hotel earnings amounted to $354,228. Your hotels at Yarmouth, Lake Louise and Emerald Lake and four lodges were not in operation during the year. Holiday tourist business at your hotels and camps declined sharply. The net earnings of the Communications Department showed a gain of $177,898, owing to heavier telegraph and cable traffic and increased receipts from leased wires. Net earnings of miscellaneous properties increased $33,196. Depreciation accounting was extended from July 1 to include the depreciable proportion of communication and miscellaneous properties.

Fixed Charges and Guaranteed Interest

Fixed charges decreased by $1,273,195. The principal reductions resulted from the retirement without refunding of the Convertible Ten Year 6% Collateral Trust Bonds, of the Twenty Year 4½% Sinking Fund Secured Note Certificates on which interest was accrued to June 15, 1941, and of various equipment obligations.

The amount charged to income on account of guaranteed interest on Soo Line bonds was $738,953, compared with $749,465 in the previous year.

Dividends

Dividends amounting to $5,042,782, being at the rate of 4% on the non-cumulative Preference Stock, were declared out of the Net Income for the year.

It is the decision of your Directors that no dividend on Ordinary Stock should be declared from the earnings of the year 1942.

During the past three years, the Funded Debt of your Company has been substantially reduced, but fixed charges are still higher than they were when dividends were last paid. It is felt that these should be brought down to something like the former level before distribution to shareholders is renewed.

Your Directors have in mind that after the war there will probably be a period of readjustment with unpredictable reactions on the earnings and expenses of transportation companies. After careful consideration of all factors, they have come to the conclusion that it is in the best interests of the shareholders to conserve your Company's resources, so that it may face the problems and difficulties of the post-war period in a strong financial position.

Profit and Loss Account

Net charges to profit and loss amounted to $4,446,938, as compared with $2,978,009 for 1941. One of the principal items was the retirement of track and other facilities at Transcona Yard, near Winnipeg, which have been rendered unnecessary by present operating methods and traffic conditions. A branch line from Lardeau to Gerrard in the Province of British Columbia, 33.1 miles in length, was abandoned during the year and the investment written off. Various miscellaneous properties and portions of facilities no longer required for operation were also written off.

The profit and loss balance at the close of the year was higher by $30,864,547 than at the end of 1941.

Land Accounts

During the year 94,233 acres of agricultural lands were sold for $488,239, an average price of $5.18 per acre. Included in this total were 146 acres of irrigated land, sold at an average price of $45.32 per acre.

Cash received on land account totalled $2,680,637, including $517,512 for rents and royalties from coal lands and gas and petroleum rights. Disbursements for land and irrigation expenses, including taxes, were $1,519,889, leaving net cash receipts of $1,160,748. This was a decrease of $398,180 from the previous year.

In pursuance of the policy of rendering assistance to farmers in the Western Province who have suffered through adverse conditions, your Company continued in the current crop year the same rebates of interest and other concessions as were granted in 1941. The total amount of assistance to holders of farm contracts since 1932 has been $19,428,340.

Balance Sheet

The principal changes during the year in the General Balance Sheet accounts, not dealt with elsewhere, are outlined below.

A new account was established, entitled Depreciation Reserve — Road. In addition to the current transactions of the year there was transferred to this account an amount of $74,728,521, representing appropriations made from surplus during the years 1904 to 1913 which had been applied in reduction of Property Investment.

Net discount on early issues of stock, amounting to $33,985,694, which had been charged to Property Investment and other accounts, was transferred and applied against Premium on Capital and Debenture Stock. This account now includes for the first time the entire premium and discount on your Company's stock issues, comprising net premium of $74,873,749 on the Ordinary Stock, and net discounts of $15,756,129 on the Preference Stock and $24,551,668 on the Perpetual 4% Consolidated Debenture Stock.

Investments have been set aside in a Maintenance Fund equal in amount to the Maintenance Reserves, which at the close of the year amounted to $7,250,000.

Two of your Company's ocean steamships were purchased during the year by the Ministry of War Transport of the United Kingdom. The proceeds of these sales and insurance recovered on other steamships were added to the Steamship Replacement Fund. Further amounts have been placed to the credit of your Company by the Ministry in a special account which may be drawn upon under conditions set forth by the Minister as replacements are effected.

The excess of Current Assets over Current Liabilities was $59,583,344, an increase of $1,673,921. Miscellaneous Accounts Receivable were $17,841,429, of which $8,816,748 was on Dominion Government account. Other Current Liabilities were $18,131,343, of which $11,563,368 was on account of accrued taxes.

Finance

On March 15, 6% Collateral Trust Bonds to the amount of $11,124,500 matured. By the end of the year $10,389,500 of these bonds had been redeemed, and the amount owing with respect to the remaining $735,000 is included in the Balance Sheet under Other Current Liabilities. The following securities were purchased and cancelled—3% Collateral Trust Bonds due 1945 to the amount of $2,500,000, 5% Collateral Trust Gold Bonds due 1954 to the amount of $2,000,000, and 4½% Collateral Trust Gold Bonds due 1946 to the amount of $1,000,000. Consolidated Debenture Stock to the amount of $20,879,400, pledged as collateral to these bonds, was released and cancelled.

Equipment obligations to the amount of $3,918,202 matured and were paid and Consolidated Debenture Stock to the amount of $268,000 pledged under Series "D" was released and cancelled. The sum of $2,753,310 was deposited with the Trustee of the Equipment Trust maturing July 1, 1944, and under authority of the Trust Agreement the Trustee purchased and cancelled $896,000 of the Equipment Trust Certificates. On December 31, the balance of $8,624,624 due to the Dominion Government on the Equipment Lease dated June 6, 1940, was prepaid.

On February 1, 4% Serial Secured Notes to the amount of $638,285 were redeemed, and Consolidated Debenture Stock to the amount of $1,523,500, pledged as collateral, was released and cancelled. On December 15, $3,281,860 of these notes were refunded by the issue of notes to the amount of $3,280,000 at the reduced rate of 3%, such notes being secured in the same manner and maturing on the same dates as the notes retired. In connection with this refunding Consolidated Debenture Stock to the value of $2,231,500 was released and cancelled. Owing to the enhanced market value of Consolidated Debenture Stock, it was possible at the same time to withdraw and cancel $2,755,000 of such stock from the collateral held against the remainder of the 4% Notes.

On December 1, 3% Serial Secured Notes due December 1, 1944, to the amount of $2,000,000 were prepaid. On such prepayment Consolidated Debenture Stock to the amount of $1,200,000, pledged as collateral, was released and cancelled, and 52,000 shares of capital stock of The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Limited, were released.

During the year $603,500 of matured but unredeemed 4½% Sinking Fund Note Certificates were paid, and $37,000 of matured but unredeemed Collateral Trust Bonds were also paid. Consolidated Debenture Stock to the amount of $44,400, pledged as collateral to the bonds, was released and cancelled.

On February 16, the First Mortgage Debenture Stock of the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway Company, aggregating £1,438,356, matured and was paid by the Northern Alberta Railways Company. To place this jointly controlled subsidiary company in funds to meet this maturity, with respect to which the Canadian National Railway Company and your company had jointly and equally agreed to indemnify the Government of Alberta against liability under its guarantee of principal, the subsidiary issued and sold at par to the two parent companies $6,430,000 of its bonds, your Company's proportion of such issue being $3,215,000.

The financial transactions referred to above, together with the payment to the Dominion Government on January 2, 1942, of $980,940, referred to in the Annual Report for 1941, resulted in the retirement without refunding of $35,447,221 of bonds, notes and other obligations, the discharge of a contingent liability of $3,500,000, and in a reduction of $28,901,800 in the amount of Consolidated Debenture Stock pledged as collateral.

Pensions

Working expenses were charged with $4,076,705, representing your Company's proportion of pension allowances, its contributions to the Pension Trust Fund and the levies in respect of employees who come under the United States Railroad Retirement Act. In view of the higher level of employment and increased rates of pay, as well as the declining trend of return on investments, your Directors authorized an increase from $400,000 to $700,000 in the special contributions made annually to the Pension Trust Fund to assist in meeting the anticipated peak period of cost under the pension plan.

The number of employees pensioned during the year was 649. After allowing for deductions owing to death and discontinuance from other causes, the total number on the pension payroll at the end of the year was greater by 356 than at the end of 1941.

Distribution by ages was as follows:

Under 60 years of age	278
From 60 to 64 years of age inclusive	587
From 65 to 70 years of age inclusive	2,227
Over 70 years of age	1,710
	4,802

Canadian Pacific Air Lines, Limited

During the year a number of steps were taken, designed to integrate your air activities into a coordinated system operated by Canadian Pacific Air Lines, Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of your Company. Agreements were concluded for the purchase and transfer by your Company to that subsidiary of the entire assets of Arrow Airways Limited, Canadian Airways Limited, Dominion Skyways Limited, Ginger Coote Airways Limited, Mackenzie Air Service Limited, Prairie Airways Limited, Starratt Airways and Transportation Limited, Wings Limited and Yukon Southern Air Transport Limited. Canadian Pacific Air Lines, Limited, has also acquired direct control of your five air observer school subsidiaries, as well as the controlling interest in Quebec Airways Limited with its two air school subsidiaries. At the end of the year your Company had expended $4,725,917 in the acquisition of its air line undertakings, and had received $4,000,000 Capital Stock and $725,917 notes of Canadian Pacific Air Lines, Limited.

Further progress was made in the standardization of equipment and operating methods, and a unified administrative organization was established with offices in Montreal and Edmonton. Additional aircraft units of modern design are being obtained through the Canadian and United States Governments to assist in handling war traffic, which is very heavy as a result of a number of large projects in the territories served by the air lines. It is estimated that over 90% of all business handled is directly connected with the war effort. Ground, radio and hangar facilities are being expanded. At the end of the year employees of Canadian Pacific Air Lines, Limited, and its subsidiaries, including the overhaul plants and training schools operated in connection with the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan, totalled approximately 7,000.

Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company

The gross earnings of this Company were $22,630,842, an increase of $3,352,525, and the net earnings were $3,984,434, an increase of $1,670,865. The grain crop in the area tributary to its lines amounted to 57 million bushels, the largest since 1928 and 7 million bushels greater than in 1941. Working expenses included $545,696 for special amortization of equipment, an increase of $148,875.

A plan of reorganization of the Soo Line was approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission on June 17, and by the district Court at Minneapolis on November 13. The plan is being submitted by the Interstate Commerce Commission to a vote of the security holders, who have until April 12, 1943, to accept or reject it.

The action in the Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois, in connection with your Company's guarantee of interest on the First Consolidated Bonds, which has been referred to in previous Annual Reports, remains in abeyance in the meantime.

The Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railway Company

The gross earnings of this Company were $4,143,876, as compared with $3,316,914 in 1941, and the net earnings were $946,969, as compared with $627,466.

The negotiations with the representatives of holders of the First Mortgage Bonds, which were reopened during the year, did not result in a settlement of the questions underlying the allocation of new securities which are delaying the filing of a plan of reorganization. It has therefore been necessary to proceed with the litigation begun in 1940 and referred to in the Annual Report for that year. An agreed statement of facts and briefs have been filed, and oral arguments have been presented.

Rates and Services

The Dominion Transport Controller made a number of orders during the year which were designed to curtail non-essential traffic and expedite freight and passenger movements. These orders included provision for the cancellation or modification of a number of special reduced fare arrangements, such as coach excursion fares, special Sunday fares, certain party fares, and fares for exhibitions, conventions and sports events; for the prescription of minimum weights for refrigerator carloads; and for the imposition of penalties, in addition to the ordinary demurrage charges, to prevent the undue detention of refrigerator equipment.

During the year the Canadian Passenger Association, of which your Company is a member, established throughout Canada limitations on advance reservation of sleeping and parlor car accommodation to reduce waste of space through unnecessary cancellations.

An increase from 10% to 15% in the Dominion excise taxes on passenger tickets and sleeping and parlor car fares was put into effect on June 29. Increased taxes on passenger fares and a new tax on freight tolls were imposed on all railway lines in the United States in the latter part of the year.

Your Company received from the builders 35 Pacific type locomotives, for main line passenger and fast freight service, 25 air-conditioned first class passenger coaches of light weight steel construction, 150 automobile type box cars, 100 refrigerator cars equipped with overhead brine tanks, 150 70-ton ore cars, and 30 cabooses. Still to be delivered at the end of the year were 7 Pacific type locomotives, 20 heavy freight locomotives of the Mikado type, 5 Diesel switching locomotives of 1,000 horse-power capacity, 500 40-ton box cars of steel frame construction sheathed with plywood, and 250 50-ton steel frame box cars. Reference has already been made to certain modernization and betterment of your Company's passenger and freight equipment carried out during the year.

Wartime Activities

Transportation requirement were even greater than in the previous year. The continued expansion of industrial activity occasioned by the war and the growth of the armed forces, gave rise to a large increase in traffic. Your company has provided equipment for the proper care and handling of sick and wounded members of the armed forces. Large numbers of prisoners of war and civilian internees were transported.

Operating problems were accentuated by the high rate of labour turnover, which was more than twice as great as in normal years. The burden of supervision on officers and senior employees was greatly increased as a result of the large number of new and inexperienced employees which it was necessary to hire.

The continued expansion of war production in Canada necessitated the extension of many railway facilities. During the year 51 miles of industrial trackage was completed to serve 105 new plants and undertakings, the major portion of which were Government-financed war projects.

Your Company's ocean steamships and part of its coastal fleet remained throughout the year in the service of the Ministry of War Transport of the United Kingdom.

A feature of wartime activity in Canada during 1942 was the construction of the Alaska Highway in connection with which your Company's railway and air lines were used to a large extent in the movement of men and materials.

Production of Valentine tanks at the Angus Shops in Montreal continued at the scheduled rate during 1942. Representatives of the Russian Government have been loud in their commendation of the quality of these tanks and their effectiveness in the field. The contract for the production of tanks is approaching completion, and under arrangements with the Government the shop facilities released will in part be diverted to the manufacture of marine engines. Replacement parts for Valentine tanks will continue to be produced at the plant.

Full production of naval guns and mountings was attained at the Ogden Shops in Calgary. Special work under other munitions contracts is also being performed in the shops of your Company.

The officers and employees continued to give enthusiastic support to patriotic activities and campaigns during the year. In Montreal alone, more than 2,800 of the staff have enrolled as blood donors. In the three Canadian Victory Loans, your Company and its officers and employees have subscribed a total of $43,842,500. Of this amount, $33,639,000 has been taken by your Company and by its Pension Fund and the Pension Fund of the Canadian Pacific Express Company. At the end of the year more than 33,000 officers and employees were purchasers of War Savings Certificates under the payroll deduction plan.

At December 31, the total number of Canadian Pacific employees who were enrolled in the armed services of the United Nations was 14,062.

Capital Expenditures

In anticipation of your confirmation your Directors authorized capital appropriations for the year 1942 amounting to $1,562,489 in addition to those approved at the last annual meeting. Included in these appropriations was an amount of $398,095 for the purchase of five Diesel switching locomotives.

Your approval will also be requested for capital appropriations of $14,196,440 for the present year. The principal items are as follows:

Replacement and enlargement of structures in permanent form	$ 39,025
Additions and betterments to stations, freight sheds, coaling and watering facilities and engine houses	1,137,227
Ties, tie plates, rail ancors and miscellaneous roadway betterments	1,688,301
Replacement of rail in main and branch line tracks with heavier section	877,998
Installation of automatic signals	1,236,130
Additional terminal and side track accommodation	537,066
Additions and betterments to shop machinery	522,041
New rolling stock	7,426,100
Additions and betterments to rolling stock	459,083
Additions and betterments to communications facilities	183,599
British Columbia Lake and River Service	33,000

The amount appropriated for automatic signals includes provision for an installation on the main line between Chapleau and Schreiber, Ontario, where an exceptionally heavy volume of traffic is moving under most severe operating conditions. New equipment comprises 20 Pacific type locomotives for passenger and fast freight service, 15 Mikado type locomotives for heavy freight service, 50 gondola cars and 50 cabooses. Should conditions improve so as to make it possible to procure additional materials, your Directors may consider an enlargement of this programme by placing further orders for freight cars.

Agreements

The following agreements made by your Directors will be submitted for your consideration and approval:

1. A lease of the lines of railway and bridges of The Fort William Terminal Railway and Bridge Company, which the Lessor Company has been by law authorized to construct, whether constructed or to be constructed, including those on and adjacent to Islands Numbers One and Two at the mouth of the Kaministiquia River and spanning that river and McKellar Creek, all in the city of Fort William, for a term of 999 years from July 1, 1943, at an annual rental equal to the interest payable on the bonds which the Lessor Company may at any time or times hereafter issue at the request of your Company, the total of all such bonds unpaid or unredeemed not to exceed at any time the sum of $50,000 per mile of the Lessor Company's railway, constructed or under contract to be constructed, and to bear interest at a rate not exceeding 5% per annum payable half-yearly.

2. An agreement with the Glengarry and Stormont Railway Company providing for the amendment of the lease date June 1, 1915, under which the railway of that company is leased to your Company for the term of 99 years. The amendment provides for a revision of the provisions of the lease in regard to the calculation of gross earnings of the Lessor Company upon which the rental is based and for a release of all claims under the original provisions up to and including December 31, 1940. The Royal Trust Company, Trustee under the mortgage securing the bonds of the Lessor Company, and Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, owner of all of the said bonds, join in the agreement as consenting parties.

Stock Holdings

The holdings of the Capital Stock of the Company at December 31 were as follows:

	ORDINARY		PREFERENCE		TOTAL
	No. of Holders	Percentage of Stock	No. of Holders	Percentage of Stock	Percentage of Stock
Canada	25,908	17.75	161	.64	12.68
United Kingdom & other British	18,028	53.64	25,810	96.44	66.32
United States	13,673	22.59	77	.35	16.00
Other Countries	3,504	6.02	563	2.57	5.00
	61,113		26,611		

Changes in Directorate

It is with deep regret that your Directors report the loss by death on June 10 of Mr. W. N. Tilley, K.C., of Toronto, Consulting Counsel of your Company, a member of the Board since 1922 and of the Executive Committee since 1924. He was recognized both here and in Great Britain as one of the leaders of the Canadian Bar. His brilliant qualities as an advocate were combined with unusually sound business judgment, and during his long association with your Company its problems were his major concern.

The vacancies on the Board caused by the death in 1941 of the Rt. Hon. Arthur B. Purvis, P.C., and of Sir Herbert Holt, and that of Mr. Tilley were filled as follows:

Mr. W. M. Neal, Vice-President of the Company, was appointed a Director and member of the Executive Committee.

Mr. S. G. Blaylock and Hon. Charles A. Dunning, P.C., were appointed Directors.

Retiring Directors

The undermentioned Directors will retire from office at the approaching annual meeting. They are eligible for re-election:

Mr. S. G. Blaylock
Hon. Henry Cockshutt
Maj.-Gen. Frank S. Meighen, C.M.G.
Mr. Robert C. Stanley

Your Directors desire again to express their pride in and their sense of gratitude for the loyalty and efficiency displayed by your officers and employees. In particular, record should be made of the brave devotion to duty of those who have manned your steamships under conditions which often involved great difficulty and danger. With sincere thanks, they acknowledge the whole-hearted co-operation of the shipping and travelling public in meeting the problems of war transportation, and wish to pay the highest tribute to the vigilance, endurance and valour of the armed forces of the United Nations, through the protection of whom the operations of your Company on land, on sea and in the air have been made possible.

For the Directors,
D. C. COLEMAN,
President.

Montreal, March 8, 1943.

Canadian Pacific Railway Company

General Balance Sheet, December 31, 1942

ASSETS

PROPERTY INVESTMENT:		
Railway, Rolling Stock, Inland Steamships, Hotel, Communication and Miscellaneous Properties	$ 901,532,307	
Improvements on Leased Property	98,840,778	
Ocean and Coastal Steamships	52,885,105	
Stocks, Bonds and Other Securities of Leased, Controlled and Jointly Controlled Railway Companies and Wholly Owned Companies	201,482,592	
		$1,254,740,782
OTHER INVESTMENTS:		
Miscellaneous Investments—Cost	$ 26,296,858	
Advances to Controlled and Other Companies	27,558,577	
Mortgages Collectible and Advances to Settlers	3,072,202	
Deferred Payments on Lands and Townsites	28,930,934	
Unsold Lands and Other Properties	21,874,089	
Maintenance Fund	7,250,000	
Insurance Fund	9,707,129	
Steamship Replacement Fund	36,081,515	
		160,771,304
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Material and Supplies	$ 28,017,845	
Agents' and Conductors' Balances	13,766,548	
Miscellaneous Accounts Receivable	17,841,429	
Cash	45,381,814	
		105,007,636
UNADJUSTED DEBITS:		
Insurance Prepaid	$ 222,590	
Unamortized Discount on Bonds	1,615,344	
Other Unadjusted Debits	1,137,445	
		2,975,379
		$1,523,495,101

NOTE — Particulars of securities held for account of the Company, of obligations of the Company in respect of the principal of securities of other companies owning railway lines operated under lease, and of contingent liabilities of the Company are set out in the accompanying schedules.

LIABILITIES

CAPITAL STOCK:		
Ordinary Stock	$ 335,000,000	
Preference Stock—4% Non-cumulative	137,256,921	
		$ 472,256,921
PERPETUAL 4% CONSOLIDATED DEBENTURE STOCK	$ 442,269,429	
LESS: Pledged as collateral to bonds, notes and equipment obligations	146,831,200	
		295,438,229
FUNDED DEBT	$ 157,956,154	
LESS: Securities and cash deposited with Trustee of 5% Equipment Trust	14,937,912	
		143,018,242
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Pay Rolls	$ 4,788,874	
Audited Vouchers	10,433,552	
Net Traffic Balances	3,462,586	
Miscellaneous Accounts Payable	4,127,214	
Accrued Fixed Charges and Guaranteed Interest	1,959,332	
Unmatured Dividend Declared	2,521,391	
Other Current Liabilities	18,131,343	
		45,424,292
DEFERRED LIABILITIES:		
Dominion Government Unemployment Relief	$ 2,447,223	
Miscellaneous	3,614,461	
		6,061,684
RESERVES AND UNADJUSTED CREDITS:		
Maintenance Reserves	$ 7,250,000	
Depreciation Reserves—Road	77,350,679	
—Rolling Stock	84,255,149	
—Steamship	46,497,359	
—Hotel and Other	10,281,881	
Investment Reserves	17,498,138	
Insurance Reserve	9,707,129	
Contingent Reserves	5,105,407	
Unadjusted Credits	4,718,141	
		262,663,883
PREMIUM ON CAPITAL AND DEBENTURE STOCK		34,565,952
LAND SURPLUS		62,815,415
PROFIT AND LOSS BALANCE		201,250,483
		$1,523,495,101

E. A. LESLIE, Comptroller.

To The Shareholders,
Canadian Pacific Railway Company:

We have examined the Books and Records of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the year ending December 31, 1942, and having compared the above Balance Sheet and related schedules therewith, we certify that in our opinion it is properly drawn up so as to show the true financial position of the Company at that date, and that the Income and Profit & Loss Accounts correctly set forth the result of the year's operations.

The records of the securities owned by the Company at December 31, 1942, have been verified by an examination of those securities in the custody of its Treasurer and by certificates received from such depositaries as are holding securities for safe custody for the Company.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO.,
Chartered Accountants.

Montreal, March 5, 1943.

Company Reports

Canadian Pacific

Canadian Pacific Railway's pamphlet report for 1942 reveals gross operating revenues at the high figure of $256.8 millions, compared with $221.4 millions the year before. After deduction of prior charges, including preferred dividends, balance was equivalent to $2.63 a share on the ordinary stock, as against $2.19 a share the year before.

Working capital position remained much the same at the end of 1942 as at the close of 1941. However, during the year company spent some $46 millions on equipment; purchased $7 millions of securities on properties leased, controlled, etc., and reduced funded debt by $34.5 millions.

Income Account—Years Ended Dec. 31

	1942	1941
Gross earnings ...	$256,864,091	$221,446,053
Less: Work. exps.	208,676,402	175,488,517
Net earnings	48,187,689	45,957,536
Add: Other income	15,861,034	13,382,059
Net income	64,048,723	59,339,595
Less: Fixed chgs.	22,955,503	24,228,698
Soo Line chgs. ..	738,953	749,465
Net profit	40,354,267	34,361,432
Less: Pfd. divds. ..	5,042,782	5,042,782
Surplus for year ..	35,311,485	29,318,650
Earned on Common	$2.63	$2.19
Working capital ...	$59,583,344	$57,909,423
Balance Sheet Changes		
Equipment	$901,532,669	$855,795,669
Steamships	52,885,105	79,249,142
Sec. leased prop., etc.	201,482,592	194,112,303
Cash	45,381,814	48,043,813
Funded debt	143,018,242	177,581,522

Price Bros.

With earnings maintained close to 1941 level, Price Brothers & Co.'s statement for 1942 shows earnings of $1.97 a share on the common stock, as against $2.62 the year before, while working capital was increased over $2 millions to $15.6 millions. The drop in share earnings was influenced by the fact that a contingent reserve of $250,000 was set aside.

A feature of the balance sheet is an increase in the company's holdings of its own bonds and debentures from $481,710 to nearly $1.6 millions, while the funded debt outstanding in the hands of the public was reduced from $17.4 millions to $16.7 millions.

Income, Surplus—Years Ended Dec. 31

	1942	1941
Gross income	$5,232,415	$5,751,810
Less: Bond interest ..	603,836	650,764
Deb. interest	115,704	156,893
Depreciation	1,350,000	1,325,000
Depletion	360,000	525,000
Tax provision	1,125,000	1,250,000
Cont. reserve	250,000	......
Net profit	1,427,874	1,784,147
Less: Pfd. dividend ...	345,636	345,636
Surplus	1,082,238	1,438,511
Add: Prev. surplus ..	3,157,703	1,719,192
Surplus forward	4,239,941	3,157,703
Earned on Common ..	$1.97	$2.62
Working capital*	15,627,773	13,525,733
Balance Sheet Changes		
Cash	$2,324,054	$2,185,491
Accts. receivable	3,072,597	2,998,252
Inventory	9,308,121	8,934,499
Govt. bonds	3,165,261	3,096,130
Own bonds	1,573,735	481,710
Funded debt	16,686,800	17,436,800

Modern Containers

Both Toronto and Ottawa Divisions of Modern Containers Ltd. are working to capacity against a substantial backlog of orders, states Leslie I. Finnie, president, in the annual report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1942.

An addition to the plastic plant at Ottawa is under construction and is expected to be completed shortly. It will house machinery and equipment to increase the manufacture of munition gauges for the government.

Inventories are shown in the report at $105,476 in 1942 as against $129,463 at the same period, Dec. 31, 1941.

Annual meeting will be held April 13.

Income, Surplus—Years Ended Dec. 31

	1942	1941
Net trading profit	$279,985	$228,295
Add: Invest. income .	6,068	5,410
Less: Depreciation ...	22,720	33,700
Income & E. P. tax	*178,008	132,651
Net profit	85,325	67,354
Less: Pref. divds.	16,500	16,500
Common	30,000	30,000
Surplus on year	38,825	20,854
Add: Prev. surplus ..	226,125	211,003
Profit on securities .	168	629
Taxes, reserves adj.	9,968	17,217
Reversal of tin res. .	12,000	......
Less: E. P. tax, tin res. rev.	7,380	......
Income tax adj.	173	......
Addit. 1940 depr. ...	......	11,578
Invent. res. 1940	......	12,000
Surplus forward	279,533	226,125
*Less refundable portion of E. P. tax.		
Earned per share: Pref.	$28.44	$22.67
Paid	5.50	5.50
Common	2.75	2.03
Paid	1.20	1.20
Working capital	$373,960	$357,690

Canada Iron

Canada Iron Foundries' sales in 1942 increased by $1.5 million to $9 millions, but higher operating costs, etc., caused a reduction in operating profits to $404,204, compared with $491,473. After provision for preferred dividends, earnings on the common stock totalled $10.07 a share, against $16.18 the year before.

During the last year the company made a further capital expenditure on extensions to foundries and machine shop buildings and installation of equipment and machine tools. This was reflected in an increase in the bank overdraft. The directors have declared a $6 dividend on the preference shares, $3 having been paid on Nov. 1, 1942, and the balance payable on April 15. With a view to conserving the current position, no dividend will be paid on the common stock.

Income, Surplus—Years Ended Dec. 31

	1942	1941
Gross income	$1,101,126	$1,291,213
Less: Exec. remun. .	74,479	77,904
Directors' fees	4,000	......
Legal fees	3,046	1,200
Depreciation	361,795	245,634
Bad debt res.	5,000	5,000
Tax provision	248,600	470,000
Net profit	404,204	491,473
Less: Pfd. dividend ..	232,668	232,668
Com. dividend	......	95,934
Surplus for year	171,536	161,871
Add: Prev. surplus ..	1,432,610	1,294,944
Less: Emp. reserve ...	25,000	25,000
Loss on secs.	950	206
Surplus forward	1,578,196	1,432,610
Earned on Common ..	$10.07	$16.18
Working capital	$1,640,823	$1,380,118
Balance Sheet Changes		
Plant	$3,372,676	$3,441,987
Bank overdraft	706,090	149,497

Moirs Ltd.

Improvement was recorded by Moir's Ltd. during 1942, operating profit at $450,875 comparing with $270,023 the year before. Following provision for taxes, etc., net income was equal to $4.67 a share on the common stock, compared with 69 cents a share in 1941.

The balance sheet reflects a strengthening of position, bank loans of $458,000 having been retired, bonded debt reduced, and net working capital was increased by $121,000.

Income, Surplus—Years Ended Dec. 31

	1942	1941
Operating profit	$450,875	$270,023
Less: Bond interest ...	43,530	44,477
Depreciation	78,053	89,415
Tax provision	198,293	66,972
Surplus	130,999	69,159
Previous surplus	121,947	52,788
Surplus forward	252,946	121,947
Earned on preferred ..	$13.44	$7.10
Earned on common ...	4.67	0.69
Working capital	$880,644	$759,653
Balance Sheet Changes		
Cash	$63,171	$11,875
Receivables	579,344	814,790
Inventories	640,268	681,763
Bank loan	......	468,000
Accts. payable	66,187	139,042
Bonded debt	725,500	739,400

Johnston Storage

Johnston National Storage Ltd., Vancouver, made "considerable outlays" on equipment and plant last year, states Elmer Johnston, president. Personnel turnover has been greatest on record but competent replacements were secured. Investment in plant and equipment, after depreciation, is shown at $106,063 compared with $88,445. The company holds $60,000 principal amount of its own bonds for sinking fund out of an outstanding amount of $228,600.

Income, Surplus—Years Ended July 31

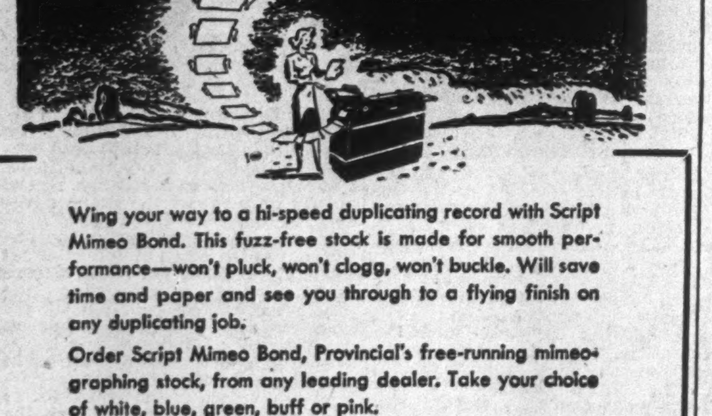
	1942	1941
Net oper. profit	$66,101	$65,352
Add: Bond int. & disc.	3,130	3,502
Net earnings	69,231	68,854
Less: Interest paid	11,430	11,430
Depreciation	21,542	18,451
Income & E. P. taxes	23,979	28,000
Net profit & surplus .	12,280	11,273
Add: Prev. surplus ..	47,949	37,674
Less: Tax adjustment .	......	1,000
Subsid. invest. w/o ..	6,262	......
Loss on securities ..	28	......
Surplus forward	53,939	47,949
Earned per share	$0.98	$0.90
No dividends paid.		
Working capital	$30,816	$37,276

Today, as Yesterday

This Company seeks to maintain the best traditions of Trusteeship, to serve its clients faithfully and efficiently. Satisfactory service is the foundation of the large volume of trust funds under our care and management.

We Invite Consultation.

Montreal Trust Company
ESTABLISHED 1889
Montreal Trust Building, Toronto



Wing your way to a hi-speed duplicating record with Script Mimeo Bond. This fuzz-free stock is made for smooth performance—won't pluck, won't clogg, won't buckle. Will save time and paper and see you through to a flying finish on any duplicating job.

Order Script Mimeo Bond, Provincial's free-running mimeographing stock, from any leading dealer. Take your choice of white, blue, green, buff or pink.

FOR A NON-STOP RUN, PUT IT ON
SCRIPT MIMEO Bond
A PROVINCIAL PAPER

Victory Gardening Booms

Backyards, Corner Lots, Become Vegetable Patches

Flower beds are becoming turnip patches. Amateur agriculturists are digging up lawns to plant spinach. The Victory Garden idea is spreading across Canada.

Dealers in fertilizer, garden tools and seeds, queried by The Financial Post, say there will be more urban vegetable plots this summer than at any time since the last war. Some even estimate that residents of cities and towns will produce one third of their own vegetables. Others think this figure over-optimistic.

Many organizations, including service clubs and government agencies, are encouraging gardening projects. The Ontario Department of Agriculture has supplied instructions and sample plot layouts.

"The enthusiasm has been tremendous," says George Rush, of that department, estimating a 60% gain in planting over last year. He points out that horticultural societies in semi-rural areas are offering advice and aid to prospective farmers. Large corporations in Ontario are urging employees to grow their own vegetables.

The boom is fast exhausting gardening supplies. Seeds are short. So are fertilizers.

One large store in Toronto places stocks of tools at 75% of the demand, says stocks may be cleaned out by midsummer. Short items are rakes, trowels, pruning shears and spades. Wheelbarrows, virtually unobtainable, are not being made due to lack of metal. Supplies of rakes and spades are not expected to be sufficient.

While seed dealers are finding the situation tight, they hope to be able to fill 1943 requirements. Much of Canada's supply was from the United States, and has been cut down by the labor shortage across the line.

A fair quantity, however, is now being produced in Canada, chiefly on the prairies and in British Columbia.

The chief scarcity is in items such as garden beans, onions, cabbage and cucumbers. Most dealers find themselves able to fill orders for any specific vegetable, but cannot ship in the varieties requested, so that it has for the buyer been a case of taking what he can find.

300% Increase

One dealer says he has experienced a demand this spring for vegetables 300% above that of last year.

The chief items of sale for urban vegetable planting are seeds for smaller vegetables, such as beans, carrots, beets. A new hybrid variety celtuce, said to combine the best qualities of lettuce and celery on one plant, and to have a high vitamin B content, is proving popular. Potatoes, onions and corn take up more space.

In the plan approved by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, a plot of 20 x 30 feet allows for spinach, lettuce, Swiss chard, peas, beets, carrots, parsnips, cabbage, tomatoes, cauliflower, beans, onions, potatoes, corn, cucumbers and squash. Planting dates run from April 15 to May 24.

Fertilizer demand across Canada is higher this year. Possibility of a shortage is seen by late May.

A heavy sale is reported in chemical compounds, such as 4-8-10 or 4-12-6. In these the numbers refer to the percentage of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and water soluble potash in each.

A government order of Dec., 1942, has forbidden the use of fertilizer containing chemical nitrogen for almost every planting (including flowers) except vegetables.

Nicotine compounds and other pest killers are also in demand.

Nationwide Salvage Campaign Collects 268 Million Pounds

The National Salvage Campaign, with head office in Ottawa and provincial superintendents in all parts of the country, collected salvage totalling more than 268,265,961 lb. from May 1, 1941, to Dec. 31, 1942. More than one quarter of this material consisted of scrap iron; nearly half of it was made up of waste paper. More than 18,706,851 lb. of rubber was salvaged. The proceeds from the sale of the material went to war charity organizations and the auxiliary services of the armed forces.

With a view to centralizing the purchase and distribution of salvaged industrial material, Wartime Salvage Limited, a Crown company, was formed.

Collection of salvage materials in the 20 months to Dec. 31, 1942, according to provinces, follows:

Province:	Materials marketed (lb.)	Lb. per 100 of population
P. E. I.	2,620,917	27,882
N. S.	4,823,339	8,582
N. B.	6,161,184	13,631
Que.	37,231,565	11,431
Ont.	139,609,248	37,100
Man.	30,694,472	42,163
Sask.	13,107,270	14,093
Alta.	14,246,146	18,033
B. C.	19,771,820	24,870
Total	268,265,961	23,592

Give Your Advertising The DOMINANCE OF POSTERS

Large size, vivid colour, constant repetition — only Posters can give you all three at low cost. There's extra power and extra prestige for your advertising message on Posters.

POSTER ADVERTISING ASSOCIATION OF CANADA, 80 Richmond St. W., Toronto

MAIN DRIVING WHEELS
OF CANADA'S WAR EFFORT

HURRYING wheels, thundering wheels. Wheels that have made it possible for Canada to grow in strength.

Today those wheels—the driving wheels of Canada's railways—are setting the pace for the war effort. They haul raw materials to humming war industries and rush away the finished tools of battle. They move food and fuel for the home front and the fighting front. They speed civilians on essential business, hasten troops to camps, embarkation points and on leave.

It's Canada's big war job. A job that only railway wheels can do. A job in which an army of 150,000 railway workers, men and women, is in the fight for Canada : : : shop crews and train crews, yard workers, section hands, telegraphers, signal men and office workers, a multitude of men and women in a multitude of jobs. They are making the giant wheels turn faster and faster.

From coast to coast in Canada, we—your railways—are rolling in the service of freedom, and our lines to and in the United States have linked the war efforts of two great sister nations.

The railway wheels are driving, in war as in peace, for Canada!

CANADIAN RAILWAY FREIGHT RATES ARE THE LOWEST IN THE WORLD

IF POSSIBLE AVOID TRAVEL OVER WEEK-ENDS AND HOLIDAYS

CANADIAN NATIONAL CANADIAN PACIFIC

Carrying the load in War and Peace